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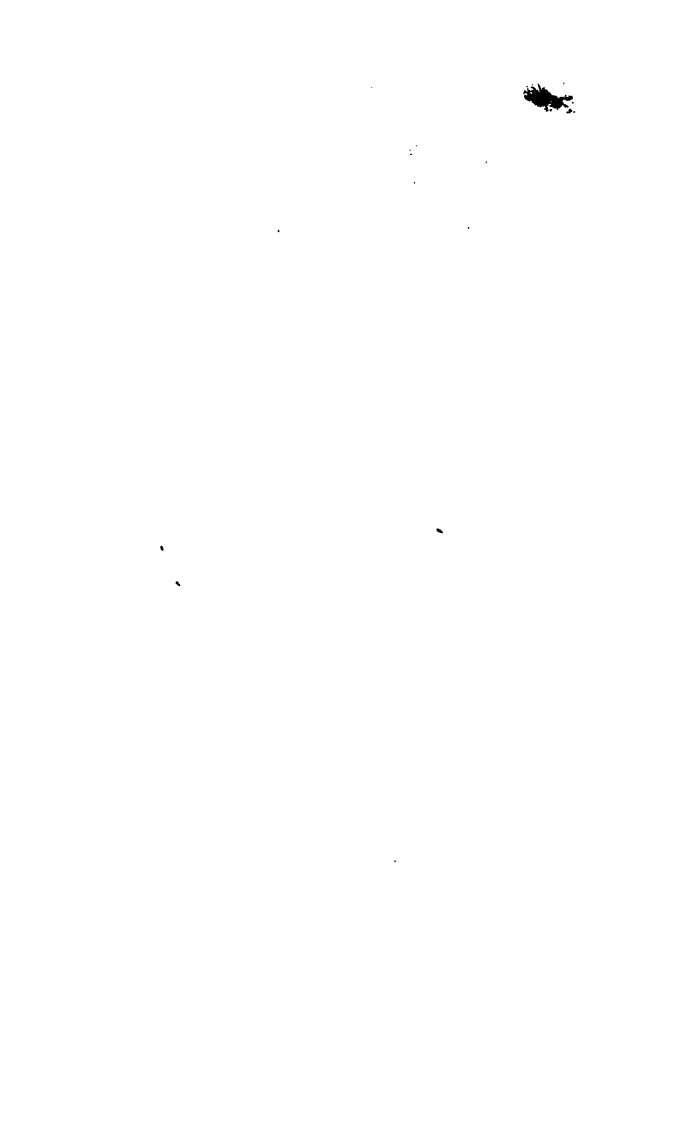
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45.870.







NOTES
ON
ENGLISH HISTORY,

FOR THE USE OF JUVENILE PUPILS,
ARRANGED IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS EASILY
COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

ACCOMPANIED BY SEVERAL HUNDRED
QUESTIONS FOR EXERCISE.

BY MRS. EDMONDS,
AUTHOR OF "NOTES ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR."

LONDON :

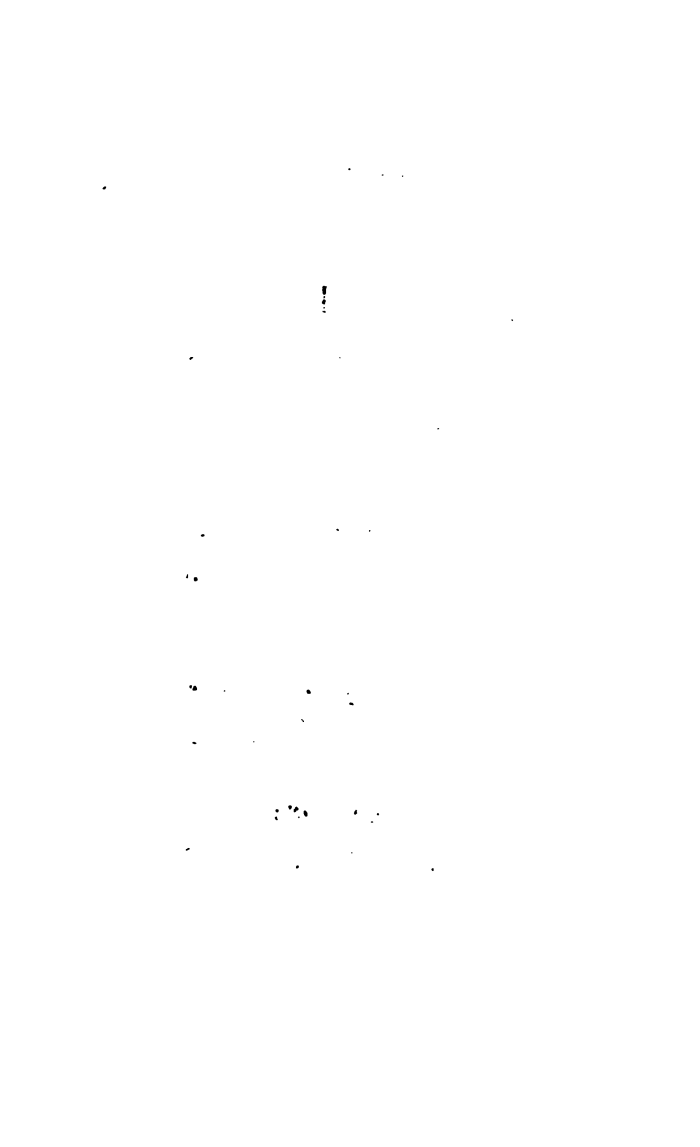
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.

STATIONER'S HALL COURT;

J. & C. MOZLEY, Derby, and 6, Paternoster Row :

1848.





P R E F A C E .



So favourable a reception having been accorded to "Notes on Grammar," the compiler is encouraged to offer a similar work on the History of our Country, which she hopes may be found equally useful in families and schools. It differs from the many publications on the same subject, only by extreme simplicity and clearness of language and arrangement; forming a complete book of reference for the juvenile student of history. A little manual of Geography is in preparation and will shortly be brought before the public.

*Ladies' School,
Guilsborough, near Northampton.*

NOTES

ON

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. **HISTORY** is a record of the events, and a description of the manners and customs of a nation. It is very important that we should be acquainted with the history of our own country, that we may know what took place in former times.

2. **ENGLAND** is our own country; it is the principal part of the island of **GREAT BRITAIN**, which contains **ENGLAND**, **SCOTLAND** and **WALES**.

3. **GREAT BRITAIN** is North West of **EUROPE**; being an island, it is surrounded by water.

4. The Atlantic Ocean lies North of **GREAT BRITAIN**; the English Channel is South; the German Ocean is East; the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, West.

5. **SCOTLAND** is the Northern part of **GREAT BRITAIN**; and **WALES** is the Western part.

6. **IRELAND**, too, is a part of our nation, and is divided from **GREAT BRITAIN** by the Irish Sea.

7. The proper title of our country is, **GREAT BRITAIN** and **IRELAND**, and our Queen is styled **HERR BRITANNIC MAJESTY**.

8. In former times, ENGLAND was called ALBION, also BRITANNIA ; and the same names are still often used. SCOTLAND was called CALEDONIA ; WALES was called CAMBRIA ; and IRELAND, HIBERNIA.

9. The national flower of ENGLAND is *the Rose*. The national banner has on it, St. George and the Dragon ; and the tutelary saint of ENGLAND is St. George. As these things were settled in old times, they are still used as national marks.

10. The tutelary saint of SCOTLAND is St. Andrew, and the national emblem is *the thistle* ; of IRELAND, St. Patrick and *the shamrock* ; of WALES, St. David and *the leek*.

11. In ancient times, FRANCE was called GAUL or GALLIA ; the people were called Gauls, and sometimes Celtæ or Celts.

12. The early inhabitants of GREAT BRITAIN came from GAUL ; and are supposed to have been descended from Gomer, the son of Japhet, who was the son of Noah.

13. About fifty-five years before the birth of CHRIST, Julius Cæsar, emperor of Rome, a great warrior, having got possession of Gaul, made war also upon Britain ; but the Britons fought so bravely, that he was obliged to return to his own country.

14. Several of the Roman emperors who succeeded Julius Cæsar, continued the war against the Britons ; and after a time, the Romans completely conquered Britain.

15. The natives of Britain, who were called Britons, were a warlike, simple people ; they lived on milk and roots, and dwelt in little cabins made of turf and clay.

16. The religion of the ancient Britons was called Druidism, and their priests were called Druids.

17. The Druids believed in one SUPREME GOD ; but in other respects, their religion was false and cruel. They offered human beings as sacrifices, and worshipped *the oak and mistletoe*, rocks, stones and fountains.

18. The Druids lived chiefly in the island of Mona, now called Anglesea. When Britain became a Roman province, the emperor Nero caused them all to be put to death.

19. Many of the British princes defended their country against the attacks of the Roman emperors.

20. Caractacus was one of the bravest of these princes; he commanded the British army for nine years, very successfully, but he was at length taken prisoner and carried to Rome.

21. Caractacus was led in triumph through the city of Rome; looking round on all the grandeur and splendour of that city, he exclaimed, "how is it possible that a people possessed of so much magnificence at home, should envy me an humble cottage in Britain?"

22. The Iceni were the inhabitants of the present counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Boadicea was Queen of the Iceni, and fought a battle against the Romans. She was, however, defeated, and poisoned herself to avoid the cruelties of her conquerors.

23. The Romans kept possession of Britain about four hundred years.

24. The Roman emperors who visited Britain were, 1. Julius Cæsar.—2. Claudius.—3. Adrian.—4. Severus.—5. Constantius.—6. Constantine the Great.

25. It is supposed that the christian church was founded in Britain by ST. PAUL, or some of his disciples, before the Romans settled in Britain, and about sixty-three years after the death of Christ.

26. After the Romans had given up the island of Great Britain, the Picts and Scots, who lived in Caledonia, (now Scotland,) troubled the Britons as much as the Romans had done, and made many invasions.

27. The Saxons are natives of Saxony, a country of Germany; and the Britons were foolish enough to invite their assistance to drive away the Picts and Scots.

28. Hengist and Horsa, two Saxon brothers, headed an army, and soon conquered the enemies of the Britons.

29. The Saxons found that Britain was a much better country than their own, and determined to stay in it. In a short time, they also conquered Britain, and then divided it into seven kingdoms.

30. The seven kingdoms were called the SAXON HEPTARCHY and afterwards ENGLAND.

31. The SAXON HEPTARCHY was composed of the following seven kingdoms. 1. Kent.—2. Northumberland.—3. East Anglia.—4. Mercia.—5. Essex.—6. Sussex.—7. Wessex.

32. The kings of the Heptarchy soon began to quarrel among themselves; and at length, Egbert, King of Wessex, conquered all the rest, and was crowned at Winchester, by the title of KING OF ENGLAND, A.D. 827.

33. A.D. is an abbreviation of ANNO DOMINI, two Latin words, meaning YEAR OF OUR LORD; the dates of the years being counted from the death of Christ.

34. The Christian religion had been brought into Britain nearly eight hundred years before; but the people had forgotten the true religion during the wars and disturbances, and had most of them become Pagans like their Saxon conquerors.

35. About the year 596, soon after the Saxons had conquered Britain, Pope Gregory sent missionaries from Rome, to preach the religion of CHRIST to these ignorant people.

36. A monk named Augustine, assisted by forty other monks, undertook the pious task of teaching the Saxons the true religion.

37. Augustine landed in the Isle of Thanet, and asked permission of Ethelbert, then King of Kent, to instruct his subjects in the gospel of CHRIST.

38. King Ethelbert gave his consent, and was converted after a time, to the Christian religion, by Augus-

tine, and he gave the monks leave to reside at Canterbury.

39. Ethelbert, King of Kent, was the first Saxon King who became a christian; and the other Saxon Kings, one after another, followed his example.

40. Many of the Saxon teachers became famous for their learning and piety. One of them, called **THE VENERABLE BEDE**, was particularly celebrated; he wrote a history of the Anglo Saxon church.

41. **THE VENERABLE BEDE** died A. D. 735. We will now proceed to say something of all the Saxon kings who reigned, after Egbert became the only King of England.

42. EGBERT. 827.

In this reign the Danes landed in the Isle of Sheppey (Kent), and many battles took place.

43. The Danes inhabit Denmark, which is a country in the western part of the continent of Europe, and near to England.

44. The Danes made as many attempts to gain possession of England as the Saxons had done; but Egbert was such a brave King, that he defeated them, and drove them from England.

45. King Egbert was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf.

ETHELWOLF. 838.

46. This King had been a monk; he was not so warlike as his father, Egbert, and could not prevent the Danes from settling in the Isle of Thanet, in Kent.

47. Ethelwolf had four sons, who became Kings of England. 1. Ethelbald. 2. Ethelbert. 3. Ethelred. 4. Alfred the Great.

48. ETHELBALD AND ETHELBERT. 837.

These two Kings reigned together. Ethelbald died first; he was a bad King.

49. The Danes continued very troublesome in England, during the whole reign of Ethelbert, which lasted six years.

50. Ethelbert left the kingdom to his brother,

51. ETHELRED. 866.

In this reign the Danes did great mischief; and the King died of a wound, received in a battle with them.

52. Ethelred was succeeded by his brother,

ALFRED. 871.

Surnamed THE GREAT.

53. Alfred was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, and was a learned and excellent King.

54. According to the custom of the times in which he lived, Alfred was twelve years old before he learned to read.

55. The Danes were more troublesome than ever, during the reign of King Alfred; he fought nine battles against them in one year, but could not gain a victory over them.

56. At length, he was reduced to such distress, that he was obliged to hide himself in the little island of Athelney, in Somersetshire; after remaining there a short time, he disguised himself as a harper, and went into the Danish camp, to find out the number of their troops, and what they intended to do.

57. Guthrum, the Danish General, not knowing it was King Alfred, was much pleased with his music; *and invited him to stay a few days with them.*

58. After he had seen all he wished, Alfred returned to his friends, and collected a large army in Selwood Forest; he then attacked the Danes, and obtained a complete victory.

59. Many beautiful anecdotes are told of the good King Alfred, which prove him to have been a wise and benevolent man.

60. It is said that in the days of his distress, a pilgrim begged food of him; Alfred desired Alswitha, his Queen, to give the poor man half of whatever provisions they might happen to have.

61. Alswitha found but one loaf, and told her husband that they could not spare food for others, when they had so little for themselves.

62. Alfred cheerfully gave the poor Christian half the loaf, telling the Queen, that HE who could feed five thousand people with five loaves and two fishes, could, if it so pleased HIM, command the half loaf to last until more was procured.

63. Alfred's benevolence was not unrewarded; his companions, having gone to procure fish or any provisions they could find, returned with sufficient to last whilst they were in concealment.

64. At another time, Alfred was obliged to take shelter in the cottage of a cow-keeper. The woman of the house did not know him, and ordered him to watch some cakes which were baking on the hearth, whilst she went to milk the cows.

65. Poor Alfred was mending his bow and arrows; and, thinking constantly of his troubles, he was careless enough to forget the cakes, so that they were much burned.

66. When the woman returned and found her cakes nearly spoiled, she was very angry; and told him he was "a lazy fellow, ready enough to eat the cakes, but not willing to help to cook them."

67. After Alfred had completely conquered the Danes, instead of murdering his prisoners as the custom then

was, he promised to allow them to remain in **Englan** and to regard them as friends, if they would becom Christians.

68. Guthrum and his people agreed to become Christians and were baptised ; they afterwards lived in **Ea** Anglia and Northumberland. King Alfred stoo sponsor for Guthrum, who received the Christian name of Athelstane.

69. When Alfred had established peace in his kingdom, he set about amending the laws, and making many improvements.

70. He divided England into counties, and founded the university of Oxford.

71. A university is a school, or collection of colleges, where all the arts and sciences are taught. The English clergy receive their education at the universities.

72. As clocks and watches were then unknown, King Alfred invented a way of measuring time by candles ; they were made to burn eight hours each, and he thus divided the day into three parts.

73. He also improved the army and navy, and did all he could to encourage learning. He was so strict and honest in all his words and actions, that he was called the **TRUTH TELLER**.

74. The police was so well regulated in Alfred's time, that it is said, golden bracelets were hung up near the highways, and no robber dared to touch them.

75. Very little attention was paid to education in those days, even by the higher classes. The biographer of Alfred mentions, with surprise, that the King taught his youngest son, Ethelward, to read, before he allowed him to learn to hunt. This shews that Alfred was determined to set a good example to his subjects.

76. Alfred has the credit of introducing the trial by jury ; and was, in short, the best and greatest King *that ever appeared in Europe*.

77. Alfred the Great reigned twenty-nine years, and died at Oxford, in the year 901; aged 49 years.

WIFE.

Alswitha, the daughter of a Mercian Earl.

THREE SONS.

1. Edmund, died before his father.
2. Edward, succeeded his father.
3. Ethelward, became a learned man.

78. EDWARD. 901.

Surnamed THE ELDER.

He was a brave and warlike Prince, and kept down the rebellious of the Danes, who gave trouble in this reign.

79. He founded the university of Cambridge, and reigned prosperously, twenty-four years. He was succeeded by his son,

ATHELSTANE. 925.

80. His reign was much disturbed by the Danes and Scots; but he conquered all his enemies, and drove the Danish chiefs, Guthfrith and Anlaf, out of his kingdom.

81. The famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, who killed the Danish giant Colbrand, and performed many other wonderful actions, lived in the reign of Athelstane.

82. Athelstane was succeeded by his brother,

EDMUND. 940.

Surnamed THE PIOUS.

83. This King reigned about six years. He was murdered at the age of 23, by Leolf, a robber. Edmund was succeeded by his brother,

EDRED. 946.

84. He rebuilt Glastonbury Abbey; Dunstan, its Abbot, obtained a great influence over him, and managed nearly all the affairs of the kingdom.

85. Edred was the first monarch who was call
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

86. Edred died of a quinsy in the 9th year of 1
and was succeeded by his nephew,

EDWY. 955.

Surnamed THE FAIR.

87. This King succeeded to the throne, at 1
age of 16; he was remarkable for his fine fig
pleasing countenance.

88. Edwy's marriage with the beautiful Elgiva
ly displeased the Abbot Dunstan, who raised
party, to carry off the Queen to Ireland; not
with this, they branded her on the face with a
to spoil her beauty, and finally killed her.

89. Edwy died of grief, in the fourth year of 1
and was succeeded by his brother,

EDGAR. 959.

Surnamed the PEACEFUL.

90. This King had a prosperous reign; he
friendship with Dunstan, and the monks; t
very powerful, and had much control over th
of the nation.

91. At this time, England was infested by
and the King took great pains to get rid of th
they took refuge in the mountains of Wa
King commanded the Welsh people to pay
tribute of three hundred wolves' heads, every

92. In this way, Great Britain was soon c
wolves, and there have been none since, e
such as come from abroad.

93. Edgar died after a peaceable reign of
years, aged 31, and was buried at Glastonb
was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD. 975.

Surnamed the MARTYR.

94. This King reigned only four years, and came to his death by the contrivance of his step-mother, Elfrida, who wished her son Ethelred to have the throne.

95. Edward was a very amiable prince, and had always behaved to his step-mother with great respect, although he knew she had no good feeling towards him.

96. Elfrida lived in Corfe Castle in Dorsetshire, and Edward called one day to pay her a visit, unattended by his servants. The wicked woman caused him to be stabbed in the back, whilst he was drinking, on horse-back.

97. The poor King, finding himself wounded, put spurs to his horse, but soon fainted from loss of blood, and was dragged in the stirrup till he died.

98. The pity of the people made them believe that miracles were wrought at his tomb, and this gave him the name of the Martyr. Edward was succeeded by his half-brother, Ethelred, the son of Elfrida.

99. ETHELRED II. 978.

Surnamed THE UNREADY.

Ethelred was an indolent, unwise King; and by his misconduct, caused an insurrection among his subjects. In this reign, the Danes again invaded England; and for ten years there were plunderings, burnings, murders, and every kind of misery.

100. Ethelred, at last, committed a shocking act to rid himself of the troublesome Danes. He ordered all who resided in England, excepting those in East Anglia and Mercia, to be massacred in one day, on the festival of St. Brice.

101. When Sweyn, King of Denmark, heard of this bloody deed, he invaded England with two hundred ships, and determined to destroy it with fire and sword.

102. Sweyn arrived in England, and obliged E to leave his kingdom, and take refuge in Norr

103. After Sweyn's death, Ethelred was recalled he did not long enjoy peace, for Canute, the Sweyn, disputed the throne with him.

104. Ethelred had a brave son, named Edmur fought his father's battles, and tried to prevent him from being king of England.

105. After a reign of thirty-seven years, E died and left the kingdom to his son,

EDMUND. 1016.

Surnamed IRONSIDE on account of his bravery and strength.

106. Edmund Ironside was also called Ed Atheling; in the Saxon language, Atheling means *to the crown*.

107. Edmund was at last obliged to share his kingdom with Canute the Dane, and after reigning six months, he was murdered at Oxford, and at Glastonbury. Canute then reigned alone.

108. CANUTE. 1017.

Surnamed THE GREAT.

Much blood had been shed to secure the throne for Canute, but he now seemed desirous to atone for the past, and became mild and just.

109. He was the most powerful monarch in Europe, and took the title of King of England, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

110. In the height of his glory, when his courtiers used to flatter him as if he were a god, Canute used a method to shew them that their homage was silly and sinful.

111. Canute was at Southampton, walking on the *sea-side*, when the tide was rising, and he said to his *courtiers* if the waves would flow back at

mand; they answered, most certainly they would, as he was so great and powerful a monarch.

112. Canute then ordered a chair to be brought; and seating himself there, with a loud voice, he commanded the waves to retire.

113. He pretended to wait for some time for their submission; but when the tide began to wet his feet, he turned to his base flatterers, and said with a solemn voice, "The titles of LORD and MASTER belong only to HIM Who can say to the ocean, "thus far shalt thou go and no further"—and Whom Earth and Seas are ready to obey."

114. It is said, that after this, Canute never wore his crown. He reigned nineteen years, and left his kingdom to his son,

HAROLD. 1035.

Surnamed HAREFOOT, on account of his swiftness in running.

115. Harold reigned four years, and was a bad character. Paper was first made in this reign.—He was succeeded by his brother,

HARDICANUTE. 1039.

116. This King was a wicked and cruel tyrant. After a reign of two years, he died in a fit of drunkenness.

117. The English, being tired of their Danish kings, resolved to restore the Saxon line; and, as Hardicanute had left no children, the crown of England was bestowed on Edward, the brother of Edmund Atheling.

118. EDWARD. 1041.

Surnamed THE CONFESSOR, on account of his piety.
The word Confessor, means a priest.

Edward had a prosperous reign, and did much for the good of his country.

119. He rebuilt Westminster Abbey, which had

ready stood four hundred years ; and was **by** in the sixty-fifth year of his age, having twenty-four years.

120. Edward the Confessor was succeeded **by** the son of Earl Godwin, whose daughter, Edward had married.

121. HAROLD II. 1066.

As soon as Harold became King, William, **D** of Normandy, invaded England ; he pretended t Edward the Confessor had promised him the thr of England, when he had paid him a visit.

122. A great battle took place between Harold & William of Normandy, near Hastings, in Susa Harold was killed, and William became King England.

123. Normandy is a province in the northern part France. The Duke of Normandy, who defeated Haro at Hastings, is generally called William the Conqueror ; and his victory over Harold, is called the NORMAN CONQUEST. Harold reigned only nine months.

124. Kings of England before the Norman Conque

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Egbert, 827. | 11. Edgar, 959. |
| 2. Ethelbert, 838, | 12. Edward the Martyr, 9 |
| 3. Ethelbald and }
Ethelbert 857. } | 13. Ethelred the Unread;
978. |
| 4. Ethelred, 866. | 14. Edmund Ironside, 10 |
| 5. Alfred the Great, 871. | 15. Canute the Great, 10 |
| 6. Edward the Elder, 901. | 16. Harold Harefoot, 10 |
| 7. Athelstane, 925. | 17. Hardicanute. 1039. |
| 8. Edmund the Pious, 941. | 18. Edward the Confessor
1041. |
| 9. Edred, 946. | 19. Harold II. 1066. |
| 10. Edwy, 955. | |

125. WILLIAM I. 1066.

Surnamed **THE CONQUEROR**, because he conquered t English, at the battle of Hastings.

WIFE.

1. *Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders*

FOUR SONS.

1. Robert, succeeded his father, as Duke of Normandy.
2. Richard, killed by a stag in the New Forest.
3. William, succeeded his father, as King of England.
4. Henry, afterwards Henry I. of England and Duke of Normandy.

FIVE DAUGHTERS.

1. Cicely, became an Abbess.
2. Constantia, married the Earl of Brittany.
3. Alice, contracted to Harold.
4. Adela, married Stephen, Earl of Blois.
5. Agatha.

126. William I. was somewhat of a tyrant to his English subjects, and ordered very cruel laws to be observed by them. One was, that no fire or candles should be allowed after eight o'clock in the evening, when a bell was rung.

127. The eight o'clock bell was called the Curfew bell, and is still rung in some places, though we are not now obliged to put out our fires and candles at that time.

128. Another cruel act of William I. was, that he destroyed many churches and houses in Hampshire, on purpose to make himself a new forest to hunt in.

129. William was, however, a clever King, and made several improvements in the government of the kingdom of England. He secured the country against the Danes, and built the tower of London.

130. He also ordered the Doomsday book to be compiled; this book contained a survey of all the estates in England, and may yet be seen in the Exchequer; it is considered one of the most valuable relics of old times possessed by any nation.

131. In the reign of William the Conqueror, musical notes were invented by a Frenchman. William built a splendid monastery on the field where his battle with Harold was fought; the ruins are still called *Battle Abbey*.

132. William I. died in consequence of a fall from

his horse, and was buried in Normandy. Aged 63 years. Reigned twenty-one years.

133. William I. was succeeded by his third son,

WILLIAM II. 1087.

Surnamed RUFUS, because he had red hair.

134. William Rufus was cruel and irreligious. The Crusades or Holy Wars were begun in his reign, and Westminster Hall was built.

135. William II. was accidentally killed whilst hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, with an arrow. Aged 44 years, having reigned nearly eleven years.

136. William Rufus was never married; he was succeeded by his younger brother,

HENRY I. 1100.

Surnamed BEAUCLERC, or the SCHOLAR, because he was very learned,

TWO WIVES.

1. Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland.
2. Adela, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Louvain.

ONE SON.

1. William, drowned at sea.

ONE DAUGHTER.

1. Matilda, married first to the Emperor of Germany; —afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou.

ONE GRANDSON.

1. Henry, son of the Empress Matilda, and afterwards King Henry II. of England.

137. Henry I. behaved very unjustly to his eldest brother, Robert, who ought to have been king, instead of himself; he confined Robert in Cardiff Castle for twenty-eight years; and is even accused of depriving *his unfortunate brother of sight, by destroying his eyes with a red hot copper basin.*

138. When Robert became Henry's prisoner, Henry, of course, was Duke of Normandy as well as King of England; and promised himself, no doubt, a long life of prosperity. So great a misfortune, however, befel him, that it is said he never smiled afterwards.

139. The misfortune was this: he had an only son, who was an amiable prince, and tenderly beloved by his father; at the age of 18, this young prince, whose name was William, went to visit his Father's dominions, in Normandy.

140. When he was returning to England, the ship was dashed to pieces, and all on board perished excepting one person; this dreadful accident was owing to the captain and sailors being drunk, and unable to attend to their duty.

141. The young prince might have been saved, if he had not heard the cries of his sister Maude, who was left in the ship, and insisted upon going back for her; when the boat came near the ship, so many others jumped in, that the boat sank, and all were immediately drowned.

142. Henry I. died of eating too many lampreys, a kind of fish; which shews that this King must have been somewhat of a glutton. He reigned thirty-five years, and was 65 years old, at the time of his death; he left his daughter Matilda, heiress of all his dominions.

143. STEPHEN OF BLOIS. 1135.

WIFE.

1. Matilda, heiress of Boulogne.

TWO SONS.

1. Eustace, to whom Stephen gave up Normandy; and he did homage for it to Louis VI. of France.

2. William, after his father's death, became Earl of Boulogne, in right of his mother.

144. Stephen was the nephew of Henry I. being the son of his sister Adela, who had married the Earl of

Blois. The Empress Matilda ought to have succeeded to the throne, and Stephen is considered an usurper, for depriving his cousin of her just rights.

145. An usurper is one who takes away by force what belongs to another.

146. Several battles took place between Stephen and Matilda; but it was finally settled that Stephen should be King during his life, and that Henry, Matilda's son, should reign after Stephen's death.

147. Stephen reigned nineteen years, and died, 1154. He was succeeded by Henry, son of the Empress Matilda.

148. HENRY II. 1154.

Surnamed **PLANTAGENET**, because he was the first of the Plantagenet line; also **CURT** or **SHORTMANT**

WIFE.

1. Eleanor of Guienne.

FOUR SONS.

1. Henry, died before his father.
2. Richard, succeeded his father.
3. Geoffrey, died before his father.
4. John, became King of England, after Richard.

THREE DAUGHTERS.

1. Maude, married to Henry, Duke of Saxony.
2. Eleanor, married Alphonse, King of Castile.
2. Joan, married William, King of Sicily.

ONE GRANDSON.

1. Arthur, son of Geoffrey.

149. Henry II. was grandson of Henry I. and is said to have been the greatest prince of his time for wisdom, virtue and ability.

150. Ireland was conquered in the reign of Henry II. Thomas à Becket was Archbishop of Canterbury, and prime minister in this reign; he was at first a great favourite with the King, but at length, by abuse of power, greatly offended him.

151. Four knights thought that the King wished to get rid of Becket; and therefore determined to revenge the affronts put upon the King by his prime minister. They cruelly murdered Becket, whilst he was kneeling before the altar, in the cathedral church, Canterbury.

152. King Henry was greatly distressed when he found what the knights had done; and as the common people looked upon Becket as a martyr, he did penance by walking four miles barefoot to Becket's tomb, and was then scourged by the monks.

153. The only Englishman who was ever made Pope of Rome, lived in the reign of Henry II. His name was Nicholas Breakspear, and he took the title of Adrian IV. when he became Pope; he was choked by a fly, which caused his death.

154. Fair Rosamond lived in this reign, and was a great favourite of the King. Henry's wife was a wicked woman, and caused much grief to her husband; his sons, also, were rebellious and undutiful to him.

155. Several improvements took place in the reign of Henry II. The load-stone's power was discovered. Glass windows, and surnames, were first used; and assizes and circuits were appointed.

156. Henry II. died in the year 1189, aged 58 years; he reigned thirty-four years, and was succeeded by his second son,

RICHARD I. 1189.

Surnamed CŒUR DE LION, or LION-HEARTED, because he was very brave.

WIFE.

1. Berengaria of Navarre.

157. Richard was sincerely sorry for his undutiful behaviour to his father, and would have given all he possessed to have had his forgiveness. He was wise enough to pay so much respect to his father's memory, as to choose all the faithful ministers of the late King.

158. Richard I. was absent from his kingdom long time, being engaged in the Crusades in Palestine where he gained many victories over Saladin, the famous Saracen King.

159. Saladin, though a Pagan, was a monarch of low mind, and generous disposition. Every day, a herald proclaimed in his presence, "Remember, Saladin thou art mortal," and displayed before him a shroud instead of a banner. The Saracens are a people of Arabia.

160. When King Richard was returning from the Holy Land, he was taken prisoner by the Duke of Austria and none of his subjects could tell what had become of him.

161. One of his favourites, Blondel, a musician, was determined to find out his place of confinement, and wandered about a long time, to seek him; one day very near the prison, he played a tune upon his harp, which King Richard was very fond of; the King, who had his harp with him in the dungeon, repeated the same tune, and then Blondel knew that his master was confined there.

162. Blondel quickly returned to England, and told the English people where their King was; and they gladly paid the Duke of Austria £300,000, as his ransom.

163. When Richard returned to London, he found that his brother John had been trying to usurp the throne, during his absence; John doubtless wished that Richard might have been kept in prison, so that he could have been King of England.

164. Richard generously forgave his deceitful and unkind brother; saying to him, "I wish I could as easily forget your injuries, as you will my pardon."

165. Robin Hood and Little John, two famous outlaws, lived in the reign of Richard I. A total eclipse of the sun took place, when the stars were visible at *7 o'clock in the morning*.

166. In the course of his wars, Richard took Isaac, King of Cyprus, prisoner, and loaded him with silver fetters.

167. Richard's death was occasioned by a wound in the shoulder, from an arrow, whilst besieging a castle in France. His age, at the time of his death, was 42 years; and he had reigned ten years.

168. Richard I. had no children, and was therefore succeeded by his brother,

JOHN. 1199.

Surnamed **SANSTERRE**, or **LACKLAND** because he had no landed possessions.

THREE WIVES.

1. Earl Montague's daughter.
2. Avis of Gloucester.
3. Isabella of Angoulême.

TWO SONS.

1. Henry, succeeded his father.
2. Richard, became Earl of Cornwall.

THREE DAUGHTERS.

1. Jane, married Alexander II. King of Scotland.
2. Eleanor, married the Earl of Pembroke; and afterwards Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester.
3. Isabella, married Frederick II. Emperor of Germany.

169. John was treacherous, cruel, ungrateful, cowardly and tyrannical.

170. He murdered his nephew Arthur, the son of his elder brother Geoffrey, because he was the rightful heir to the throne; this deed made him deservedly detested by his subjects.

171. The kingdom was laid under an interdict by Pope Innocent III. whom John had offended. By this interdict, the clergy were forbidden to perform *divine service*, or to administer any of the rites of re-

ligion, excepting baptism and the communion dying.

172. The Pope also gave the kingdom of Eng^l to Philip of France, and would not restore it, John had done submission for it to the Pope's leg^{at} Pandulf; this was done in a most cowardly and manly manner; on his knees, and holding up both hands, he took an oath that he would henceforth consider himself as the Pope's vassal, and call him mas^{ter}

173. The noble Barons of England were so angry their King's conduct, that they made war upon him and insisted upon a restoration of their liberties.

174. John was obliged to comply with their demands and signed a parchment deed, called MAGNA CHARTA or the GREAT CHARTER. This secured many of the valuable privileges which Englishmen enjoy to this day.

175. Magna Charta was signed at a place called Runnymede, near Windsor. John afterwards attempted to violate this charter; the Barons again made war upon him, and finally offered the crown of England to the French King.

176. John collected a considerable army to fight for his crown; but having lost his baggage and treasures and carriages, as he was passing from Lynn into Lincolnshire, by the overflowing of the sea, he became distracted and ill, and died of a fever at Newark, aged 51 years.

177. John reigned eighteen years, and died, hated by all his subjects; he was succeeded by his son Henry. Astronomy and chemistry first became common in Europe; in this reign London bridge was rebuilt, the former one was of wood.

178. HENRY III. 1216.

Surnamed WINCHESTER; from the place of his birth.

WIFE.

1. *Eleanor of Provence.*

TWO SONS.

1. Edward, succeeded his father.
2. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.

TWO DAUGHTERS.

1. Margaret, married Alexander III. of Scotland.
2. Beatrice, married the Duke of Brittany.

179. Henry was a minor when he succeeded to the throne, being only 9 years of age; as he was too young to govern, the Earl of Pembroke was appointed Protector.

180. When Henry undertook the government of the kingdom, he attempted to violate Magna Charta, at which his people were so angry, that they rebelled against him; this rebellion was headed by the Earl of Leicester, who had married the King's sister.

181. As Henry was a weak King, his eldest son, Edward, a wise and brave Prince, settled all these troubles, and secured the throne to his father. Edward then joined the Crusades, and made himself famous by many acts of valour in the Holy Land.

182. The first regular parliaments were held in the reign of Henry III. Roger Bacon, the inventor of of magic lanterns and magnifying glasses, lived.

183. Linen, cider, and tapestry were made; and marriages first solemnised in churches. The seaman's compass was invented. Gold was also coined; and many other improvements took place during this reign.

184. Henry III. had a good disposition, but poor abilities. He was noted for piety and devotion; and died at St. Edmondsbury, aged 64, having reigned fifty-six years; this was one of the longest reigns.

185. Henry III. was succeeded by his son,

EDWARD I. 1272.

Surnamed LONGSHANKS; because he had very long legs.

TWO WIVES.

1. Eleanor of Castile. It is said she sucked the poison from a wound, which her husband received in the Holy Land.

186. At her death, Edward ordered crosses erected at every place where her corpse rested; of these still remain; viz: one at Northampton at Geddington, in Northamptonshire; one at Wal in Hertfordshire.

187. WIFE.

1. Margaret of Anjou.

THREE SONS.

1. Edward, Prince of Wales, succeeded his father
2. Thomas, Earl of Norfolk.
3. Edmund, Earl of Kent.

FIVE DAUGHTERS.

1. Joan, married first to the Earl of Gloucester, afterwards to Ralph of Monthermer.
2. Margaret, married John of Brabant.
3. Elizabeth, married John, Earl of Holland, afterwards the Earl of Hereford.
4. Mary, a nun at Ammersbury.
5. One who died in infancy.

188. Wales was conquered by Edward I. He committed a very cruel deed in ordering all the Welsh bards to be put to death, because he thought that songs and music excited the Welsh people to resist his armies.

189. Bards are poets, or minstrels, who make verses and sing them to music of their own composing.

190. Edward I. did a great deal for the good of his country; he made many new laws, and amended the old ones, and so gained the title of the English Justinian.

191. In this reign, coals and tallow candles first came common in England. Geography and the use of the globes were introduced. Windmills were introduced. Wine was sold by apothecaries only as a commodity.

192. The eldest son of Edward I. was born at Caernarvon in Wales; and Edward gave him the title of Prince of Wales, to reconcile the conquered Welsh to their subjection. The eldest son of the sovereign of England is still called Prince of Wales.

193. Edward I. gained many battles over the Scotch, who defended their country bravely. William Wallace, a Scottish hero, headed his countrymen against the English armies. King Edward died before Scotland was completely conquered.

194. Edward I. was an able and warlike King. He died at Carlisle, aged 69, having reigned twenty-five years. His heart was buried at Jerusalem, by his own desire; and his body at Westminster.

195. Edward I. was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD II. 1307.

Surnamed CAERNARVON, from the place of his birth.

WIFE.

1. Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, of France.

TWO SONS.

1. Edward, succeeded his father,
2. John, Earl of Cornwall.

TWO DAUGHTERS.

1. Jane, married David Bruce, King of Scotland.
2. Eleanor, married Reginald, Count of Gueldres.

196. In obedience to his father's dying command, he continued the war with Scotland, and was defeated at the battle of Bannockburn.

197. Edward was a weak king, and offended his people by having favourites. Piers Gaveston and Hugh de Spencer were his chief favourites, and were much disliked by the English.

198. England was afflicted by a very grievous famine during many years of Edward's reign.

199. The wife of Edward II. rebelled against him, and joined the Barons when they made war upon their king; she gave her consent to have him imprisoned in Berkely Castle, Gloucestershire, where he was cruelly murdered, in the 20th year of his reign.

200. Edward II. was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD III. 1327.

Surnamed WINDSOR, from the place of his birth.

WIFE.

1. Philippa, daughter of the Count of Holland and Hainault.

FIVE SONS.

1. Edward, called the Black Prince, because he wore black armour. He was the darling of the nation, and died of consumption, in the prime of life.

2. Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

3. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

4. Edmund, Duke of York.

5. Thomas, Duke of Gloucester.

FOUR DAUGHTERS.

1. Isabella, married the Earl of Bedford.

2. Joan, married the King of Castile.

3. Mary, married the Duke of Brittany.

4. Margaret, married the Earl of Pembroke.

GRANDSON.

1. Richard, son of Edward, the Black Prince.

201. Scotland was completely conquered in this reign. The famous battles of Creci and Poitiers, in France, were also gained; the battle of Creci was won by the Black Prince, the King's eldest son, when only 16 years of age.

202. Calais was besieged and conquered; Edward condemned six of its brave citizens to death, to punish *them for their resistance*; but his Queen on her knees, *begged for their pardon*, which the king granted.

203. In this reign, Trinity Sunday was first observed. The order of the Garter was instituted, the knights of which, wear a blue ribbon. Windsor Castle was built. Gunpowder was invented; and clocks introduced into England.

204. Edward III. was generous and brave, and his reign, one of the longest, was very glorious. He died one year after the Black Prince, aged 65, having reigned fifty years. He was succeeded by his Grandson,

RICHARD II. 1377.

TWO WIVES.

1. Anne, daughter of the Emperor of Germany.
2. Isabella of France. She had no children.

205. This Prince was a minor, being but 11 years of age, when he came to the throne; his three uncles, the Dukes of Lancaster, York, and Gloucester, managed the affairs of the nation.

206. A tax, called the poll tax, was imposed upon every person aged 15; and this caused an insurrection, because the rich paid no more than the poor. Wat Tyler and Jack Straw headed the mob.

207. The young King, then only 16 years of age, with great presence of mind, rode into the midst of the rebels and called out "What! my people! will you kill your King? follow me, and you shall have your desire."

208. The people, pleased with their young monarch, quietly dispersed. But this was the only time that Richard shewed any courage; he was a weak and thoughtless character.

209. He gave great offence by making Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, his favourite; he created him Marquis of Ireland.

210. The House of Commons became a scene of business in this reign; a speaker was chosen to preserve order in the debates, and maintain those forms necessary in all assemblies.

211. Richard II. is accused of having caused his uncle the Duke of Gloucester, to be murdered.

212. In this reign Winchester school was founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. Westminster Hall was rebuilt. Cards were invented for the amusement of the King of France, Charles V who was insane.

213. The first champion of England was chosen in this reign. Very ridiculous fashions in dress prevailed at this time; the gentlemen wore long pointed shoes fastened to their knees by gold or silver chains; stocking of one colour on one leg, and another colour on the other leg.

214. Richard's Queen introduced the custom among the ladies, of riding on side-saddles. Chaucer and Gower, two of the earliest English poets, lived in this reign.

215. York, Salisbury, and Winchester cathedrals were erected; also many other Gothic buildings.

216. John Wickliffe, the celebrated reformer, died at his rectory at Lutterworth, in Northamptonshire where his pulpit may still be seen. He has been called "the morning star" of the Reformation.

217. King Richard II. was fond of idle show and extravagance; his household consisted of ten thousand persons, three hundred in the kitchen; he lived in more magnificent style than any King of England before or since his time.

218. The Dukes of Norfolk and Hereford had a quarrel, and the King had agreed to let them decide it by single combat; but when the time came, he refused to allow it, and banished Hereford for ten years, and Norfolk for life, from the kingdom.

219. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was the father of Hereford, died; and Richard seized his estates, instead of allowing Hereford to have them. *Hereford therefore came to England with a large army*

defeated the King, and gained the crown of England for himself, as Henry IV.

220. After Hereford had obtained the throne, he caused Richard to be imprisoned in Pontefract castle, in Yorkshire, where he was cruelly starved to death, in the 34th year of his age, having reigned twenty-two years.

221. Richard II. was succeeded by his cousin,

HENRY IV. 1399.

Surnamed BOLINGBROKE, from the place of his birth.

TWO WIVES.

1. Mary Bohun, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Hereford.

2. Joan, daughter of the King of Navarre, and widow of the Duke of Brittany.

FOUR SONS.

1. Henry, Prince of Wales, succeeded his father.

2. Thomas, Duke of Clarence.

3. John, Duke of Bedford.

4. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

TWO DAUGHTERS.

1. Blanche, married the Duke of Bavaria.

2. Philippa, married the King of Denmark.

222. This King was an usurper, that is, he did not possess a just title to the throne; therefore, as might be expected, there were many insurrections in the kingdom.

223. The Earl of Northumberland, who had assisted Henry against Richard II. rebelled; and a terrible battle took place, near Shrewsbury, in which the Earl was defeated, and his brave son, Harry Hotspur, was slain.

224. The eldest son of Henry IV. was a wild young man; on one occasion, he struck Sir William Gaa-coigne, the judge, in court, for having sentenced one of his bad companions to punishment.

225. The judge, knowing the reverence due to his office, committed the prince to prison for contempt of his authority. When the king heard of the affair, he exclaimed, "Happy is the king who has a magistrate endowed with courage to execute the laws upon such an offender; and still more happy in having a son, willing to submit to such chastisement."

226. The order of the Bath was instituted in this reign; the knights wear a red ribbon. Henry IV. was the first English king who burned persons on account of their religious opinions.

227. The Rev. William Sautré, having professed the opinions of Wickliffe, was publicly burned; being the first English martyr since the Norman Conquest.

228. The character of Henry IV. was bold and covetous; he was never happy, nor felt himself safe in the unjust possession of a throne which lawfully belonged to his cousin.

229. Henry died suddenly, and was buried at Canterbury, in the 46th year of his age; having reigned fourteen years. He was succeeded by his son,

HENRY V. 1413.

Surnamed **MONMOUTH**, from the place of his birth,

WIFE,

1, Catherine of France.

ONE SON.

1. Henry, 9 months old when his father died; he succeeded his father.

230. On coming to the throne, this King gave up his former bad companions, and conducted himself in a manner worthy of a king.

231. The Lollards, or followers of Wickliffe, greatly increased, and were severely persecuted in this reign. Lord Cobham, one of them, was roasted before a slow fire.

232. *Henry V. gained many battles in France; the most important were those of Harfleur and Agincourt.*

He was one of the bravest Kings that ever lived, and had many excellent qualities.

233. Henry V. reigned but nine years, and died in the 34th year of his age.

234. The widow of Henry V. afterwards married Sir Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman, and had

TWO OTHER SONS.

1. Edmund, Earl of Richmond.

2. Jasper, Earl of Pembroke.

235. Henry V. was succeeded by his son,

HENRY VI. 1422.

Surnamed WINDSOR, from the place of his birth.

WIFE.

1. Margaret of Anjou.

ONE SON.

1. Edward, killed after the battle of Tewkesbury.

236. Henry VI. carried on the war with France, which his father had begun; his armies were several times defeated by Joan of Arc, the famous maid of Orleans.

237. This celebrated woman was a servant at an inn; she fancied that God had given her power to become the leader of the French armies, and to recover all that Henry V. had gained.

238. She dressed herself like a warrior and gained many battles; but the English at length took her prisoner, and cruelly burned her for a witch.

239. In this reign, were the dreadful civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, called the wars of the roses; because the emblem of the house of York was a *white* rose, and the emblem of the house of Lancaster, a *red* rose.

240. Henry VI. was of the house of Lancaster, being descended from the third son of Edward III. while Richard, Duke of York, knew he had a better claim to the throne, because he was descended from the second son of Edward III.

241. The whole kingdom was divided into two parties; and many and dreadful wars were fought to defend the rival claims.

242. Wars which are carried on in the same country, are called civil wars, as they are more shocking than any others, as they are fought between friends and relations.

243. The following are some of the civil wars (which were twelve in number) fought.

1. Battle of St. Alban's, Herefordshire.
2. Battle of Bloreheath, Staffordshire.
3. Battle of Northampton.
4. Battle of Wakefield, Yorkshire.
5. Second battle of St. Alban's.
6. Battle of Mortimer's Cross, Herefordshire.

244. Richard, Duke of York was killed at the battle of Wakefield; but his claims were kept up afterwards by Edward IV.

245. The wife of Henry VI. Margaret of Anjou, a woman of great courage and beauty; she fought twelve battles in her husband's cause. Her husband, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV. was stabbed at the battle of Tewkesbury and afterwards Richard III.

246. This same Duke of Gloucester is supposed to have murdered Henry VI. with his own hand in the tower. There was an insurrection in this reign, headed by Jack Cade, who pretended to be the right heir to the throne.

247. The rebels carried a standard, on which was the following inscription:

"When Adam delv'd, and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

This insurrection was soon put down, and Jack Cade was slain.

248. Eton college and King's college, Cambridge were founded.

249. Henry VI. was a pious, inoffensive man; he reigned thirty-nine years, and was succeeded by the son of Richard, Duke of York, whom the people chose for their sovereign before the death of Henry VI. He was crowned under the title of Edward IV.

250. Family of Richard, Duke of York.

WIFE.

1. Anne, Daughter of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

THREE SONS.

1. Edward, afterwards King.
2. George, Duke of Clarence ; drowned in a cask of Malmsey wine.
3. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

THREE DAUGHTERS.

1. Anne.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Margaret.

251. EDWARD IV. 1461. Earl of March.

WIFE.

Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville ; and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby, who was killed at the Battle of St. Alban's.

TWO SONS.

1. Edward, afterwards Edward V. 13 years of age at his father's death,
2. Richard, Duke of York, 9 years old when his father died. These two princes were murdered in the tower by order of their uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

FOUR DAUGHTERS.

1. Elizabeth, afterwards became the wife of Henry VII.
2. Cicely.
3. Anne.
4. Catherine.

252. The Lancastrians continued to make strong efforts to regain the crown for Henry VI. and six more battles were fought, in which Margaret of Anjou took an active part,

253. 1. Battle of Towton, Yorkshire.
2. Battle of Hexham, Northumberland.
3. Battle of Banbury, Oxfordshire.
4. Battle of Stamford, Lincolnshire.
5. Battle of Barnet, Hertfordshire and Middlesex.
6. Battle of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

254. The Earl of Warwick, was called the king-maker because he carried victory to whichever party he favoured. He was killed at the battle of Barnet; the death of Henry VI. and his only son Edward, Edward IV. in secure possession of the throne.

255. Edward IV. ordered his brother, the Duke Clarence to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, for treason. A tradesman was executed for saying his son was "heir to the crown;" meaning the sign of his house.

256. Robert Byfield was fined for kneeling too near the king. A dreadful plague happened in England, by which more persons perished, than during the fifteen years the civil wars lasted.

257. Queen Margaret of Anjou was ransomed by the French King, Louis XII. and passed the remainder of her days in tranquility.

258. In this reign, printing was introduced into England, by William Caxton; the first book printed in this country was called, "The Game and Playe of the Chesse." Violins were invented.

259. Edward IV. was considered the handsomest man of his time; he was brave, revengeful and selfish. He died of a fever, and was buried in the new chapel at Windsor, the foundation of which he had laid.

260. Edward IV. was the first king, since the Conquest, who married a subject. He was 41 years old when he died, and had reigned twenty-two years. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD V. 1483.

261. *This unfortunate young King reigned only two months; being cruelly murdered by his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester.*

Duke of Gloucester, the late king's brother, who usurped the throne, and succeeded his nephew under the title of

RICHARD III. 1483.

Surnamed **CROOKED-BACK**, on account of his deformed person.

WIFE.

1. Anne, widow of Edward, son of Henry VI.

262. This King was a wicked tyrant, and committed numerous crimes. Besides ordering the death of his two nephews, he is said to have murdered his wife, the Lady Anne, widow of Edward, the son of Henry VI. whom he had stabbed at Tewkesbury.

263. The Earl of Richmond was the surviving heir of the house of Lancaster. He obtained a body of two thousand men from the King of France, and landed in England to dispute the throne with Richard III.

264. A terrible battle took place in Bosworth Field, near Leicester, where Richard III. was killed, and the Earl of Richmond proclaimed King by the title of Henry VII. The battle of Bosworth ended a civil war, which had lasted thirty years, and cost the lives of one hundred thousand Englishmen.

265. In the reign of Richard III. the statutes or laws were made in the English language; before this time, they had always been in Latin, or in French. The hardware manufacture was much improved.

266. There was a great flood of the Severn, in this reign; the water covered the tops of the Worcester-shire Hills.

367. Sir William Collingburn was executed for composing a rhyme on King Richard and his ministers:

"The Rat, the Cat, and Lovel our Dog,
Rule all England, under a Hog."

368. These lines were intended for *Sir Ric Ratcliffe*—Sir William Catesby, the coat of arm Viscount Lovel, which was a Doe, and the arm the King, a WILD BOAR.

269. The body of Richard III. was found, after battle of Bosworth, under heaps of slain; it was carelessly thrown across a horse, and buried in the church of the Grey Friars, at Leicester.

270 Richard III. was ambitious, deceitful, and cruel. He is supposed to have left one son, who became a bricklayer, and lived in obscurity in Kent, to the age of 81.

271. At the time of his death, Richard III. was 37 years of age; he reigned two-years, and was succeeded by the Earl of Richmond, as

HENRY VII. 1485.

Surnamed TUDOR.

WIFE.

Elizabeth of York.

TWO SONS.

1. Arthur, Prince of Wales, married Catherine of Arragon, and died before his father.

2. Henry, succeeded his father. He married Catherine of Arragon, his brother's widow.

TWO DAUGHTERS.

1. Margaret, married James IV, King of Scotland.

2. Mary, married Louis XII, of France; afterwards Charles Brandon, Duke of Sussex.

272. Several insurrections took place in this reign; one was headed by Lambert Simnel, but was speedily suppressed; Simnel was made a scullion in the King's kitchen, and was afterwards raised to the rank of Falconer, in which employment he died.

273. Perkin Warbeck pretended to be the youngest son of Edward IV. that Duke of York whom Richard III. had murdered; he occasioned much trouble in the kingdom, but was at length taken prisoner and put to death.

274. America was discovered in the reign of Henry VII. by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, in Italy; the northern parts of America were discovered by Cabot, an Englishman.

275. In this reign, maps were first used, and shillings first coined. Henry VII. was very fond of money, and when he died, he left immense sums behind him.

276. By his marriage with Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV. Henry VII. united the houses of York and Lancaster. He died of consumption, at Richmond, aged 52, having reigned twenty-four years. Succeeded by his son,

277. HENRY VIII. 1509.

Surnamed DEFENDER OF THE FAITH. This title was given him by the Pope, because he wrote a book in favour of the Romish religion; the Sovereign of England still has this title.

278. SIX WIVES.

1. Catherine of Arragon—divorced.
2. Anne Boleyn—beheaded.
3. Jane Seymour—died.
4. Anne of Cleves—divorced.
5. Catherine Howard—beheaded.
6. Catherine Parr—survived her husband.

ONE SON.

1. Edward, son of Jane Seymour, afterwards Edward VI.

TWO DAUGHTERS.

1. Mary, daughter of Catherine of Arragon; afterwards Queen.
2. Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn; afterwards Queen.

279. Cardinal Wolsey was Prime Minister, and for a time, was a great favourite of the King; but **having** offended Henry, he was disgraced, and died at **Leicester** on his way to London to be tried for his life; **his last** words were "Had I served my God, as faithfully as I have served my King, He would not have forsaken me in my old age."

280. Henry VIII. was the first King who was styled Your Majesty; before his time, the Kings were addressed as Your Highness, or Your Grace.

281. In this reign, the Bermudas, Japan, Ladrone and Philippine Islands were discovered. Peru was also discovered. The battle of Flodden Field was fought, between the English and the Scotch; the English were victorious.

282. The battle of the Spurs was also fought, between the English and French; when peace was concluded, Henry VIII. and Francis I. the French King, met on the plains of Ardres, near Calais; such grand diversions and splendid rejoicings took place, that the spot was called the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

283. The reign of Henry VIII. is one of the most famous in history, because then the REFORMATION took place; this was when many good men renounced the *errors* into which the Church of Rome had fallen; they retained all that was good and gave up all that was bad, in the old religion.

284. The word Reformation means a making better. The Reformers denied the authority of the Pope or Bishop of Rome, who had assumed a great deal of power in England.

285. Henry VIII. was very capricious; at one time, he would take part with the Reformers, and at another time, with the Papists, as best suited his selfish views.

286. At this time, there were a number of monasteries and abbeys in England; these were religious *houses, inhabited by monks and nuns, devoted to a*

life of piety;—Henry cruelly ordered all these houses to be suppressed, that he might seize their lands and revenues.

287. The monks and nuns were turned out of doors, and many of them died for want of food or clothing. Martin Luther and Calvin were two celebrated German Reformers.

288. Many great men were beheaded in this reign ; the Duke of Buckingham ; Lord Surrey ; Sir Thomas More the Lord Chancellor ; and Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who had been tutor to the King. The Bible was first translated into English.

289. Henry VIII. was a cruel and selfish tyrant ; but he was learned, and had been very handsome in his youth. He died of a disorder in his leg, aged 55, having reigned thirty-eight years. He was succeeded by his only son,

290. EDWARD VI. 1547.

This Prince was but nine years of age, when he became King of England. His uncle, the Duke of Somerset, was chosen Protector during his minority ; afterwards the Duke of Northumberland became Protector.

291. In this reign, our Book of Common Prayer was compiled, by a number of pious bishops and clergymen.

292. An insurrection took place, headed by Ket, a tanner, who was taken prisoner and beheaded. The Battle of Pinkey or Musselburgh was fought with the Scots ; the English were victorious.

293. Engraving was invented ; also knitting stockings ; half crowns were first coined, and the study of anatomy encouraged.

294. Edward VI. was an amiable and excellent prince ; learned, pious and charitable. He kept a journal or diary, which is still preserved in the British Museum.

295. Edward's eldest sister, Mary, was a Roman Catholic ; therefore the Duke of Northumberland per

suaded him to leave the crown to Lady Jane Grey, his cousin, who had married the Duke's son, Lord Guilford Dudley.

296. Edward VI. died of a consumption, aged 16, having reigned seven years; he was much regretted by the nation.

297. After his death, the people objected to Mary and Elizabeth being set aside for Lady Jane Grey, as they were the late King's sisters, and the rightful heirs to the throne. Lady Jane Grey, therefore reigned but ten days; and Mary was acknowledged Queen of England.

298. MARY. 1553.

Called **THE BLOODY**, because she persecuted and burned the Protestants for their religion.

HUSBAND.

1. Philip II. King of Spain. She had no children and was succeeded by her sister.

299. This Queen was the daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon. Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Guilford Dudley, were beheaded soon after Mary's accession.

300. In this reign, the French recovered Calais, which had been in the possession of the English since the reign of Edward III; the Queen was much distressed at this loss.

301. Mary was a bigoted Roman Catholic; Bishops Gardiner, Bonner and Tonsal assisted her to persecute the Protestants. Bishop Bonner gained the name of Bloody Bonner by his cruelty.

302. Two hundred and twenty persons were burnt in this reign for their religion; some of them were women and children. Rogers, Hooper, Ferrar, Ridley, Latimer and Archbishop Cranmer were amongst the martyrs.

303. Queen Mary was neither amiable nor engaging *in appearance*; her disposition was gloomy and tyrannical. *She died of a dropsy, aged 42, having reigned five years and a few months.*

304. ELIZABETH. 1558.

Surnamed **THE MAIDEN**, because she was never married ; she was also called **GOOD QUEEN BESS**.

This Queen was the daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. She was attached to the Reformed Church, and refused to marry Philip II. of Spain, because he was a Roman Catholic ;—besides that she did not choose to marry her late sister's husband.

305. Philip was so angry at the Queen's refusal, that he sent a fleet of ships to conquer England ; this fleet was called the **Invincible Armada**.—Invincible, means unconquerable, and the Spaniards thought that their fleet could not be conquered ;—but the English completely defeated them.

306. In this reign, a dreadful massacre of Protestants took place at Paris, by order of Charles IX. of France ; 10,000 Protestants were murdered on St. Bartholomew's day.

307. Knives were first made in England ; and watches and telescopes introduced from Germany. The first newspaper was printed, called "**The English Mercurie**," which may still be seen in the British Museum.

308. Shakspeare and Spenser, the two great poets, lived at this time. Virginia, in North America was discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh.—The Royal Exchange was built.—Sir Francis Drake sailed round the globe.

309. Queen Elizabeth was guilty of great cruelty in ordering the execution of her cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, who had fled to England for protection against her own subjects who had rebelled against her.

310. Elizabeth suspected the Scottish Queen of a design to dethrone her ; and, accordingly, caused this beautiful and unfortunate woman to be imprisoned in **Fotheringay Castle**, Northamptonshire, where she remained nineteen years ; and was, at length, beheaded in the 45th year of her age.

311. The wise and excellent Lord Burleigh was prime minister in this reign. The Earl of Leicester, Sir Walter Raleigh, and the Earl of Essex were the favourites of Queen Elizabeth.

312. On one occasion, Sir Walter Raleigh spread his cloak on the ground for the Queen to walk upon ; an act of gallantry which gained him her favour. Another time, he wrote on a glass window,

“ Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall.”

When the Queen saw it, she wrote underneath, with her diamond ring,

“ If thy heart fail thee, climb not at all.”

313. Elizabeth is considered one of England’s greatest sovereigns ; she governed the nation with much wisdom. As a woman, she was vain and passionate ; she liked to be praised for beauty, though she had not much claim to it, and was very jealous of the superior charms of her unhappy cousin, Mary, Queen of Scots.

314. She was very fond of dress, and at her death, left three thousand different habits. Westminster school was founded in this reign. Queen Elizabeth was never married ; she died in the 70th year of her age, having reigned forty-five years.

315. Three husbands of Mary, Queen of Scots.

1. Francis II. of France.
2. Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley.
3. Earl of Bothwell.

ONE SON.

1. James VI. of Scotland and I. of England.

316. Queen Elizabeth was succeeded by the son of her cousin, Mary, Queen of Scots,

JAMES I. 1603.

Surnamed SOLOMON, in derision, because he fancied himself very learned.

317. WIFE.

1. *Anne of Denmark.*

TWO SONS.

1. Henry, died before his father.
2. Charles, afterwards King.

ONE DAUGHTER.

Elizabeth, married Frederick, King of Bohemia, on whose youngest daughter, Sophia, the succession of the crown of England was settled in 1700. Sophia was the mother of George I.

318. Sir Walter Raleigh, the famous navigator and historian, was beheaded on a charge of high treason. Potatoes were first introduced from Brazil. The circulation of the blood was discovered by Dr. Harvey.

319. James I. was very fond of peace, and it is said that he used to shudder at the sight of a naked sword. He had favourites, who had great influence over him, and managed nearly all the affairs of the nation :—Robert Carr, and Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, were the principal.

320. In this reign the famous Gunpowder Plot took place, and was discovered by the King. The Roman Catholics had laid a plan to blow up both houses of Parliament, the King, Queen, and Prince Henry. Guy Fawkes, Catesby, and Percy were the chief conspirators, and suffered the punishment of death.

321. During this reign, the present translation of the Bible was produced. Inigo Jones, the famous architect lived ; and also Ben Jonson, the poet and play-writer.

322. When James I. began to reign, the crowns of England and Scotland became united and have remained so ever since. James I. was awkward in his person and manners ; he was amiable and charitable, but a great coward.

323. James I. died of an ague, at the age of 59 ; *having been King of England twenty-two years, and of Scotland thirty-six years. He was succeeded by his second son,*

324. CHARLES I. 1625.

Surnamed the **MARTYR**, because he was unjustly beheaded by his Parliament.

325. WIFE.

1. Henrietta Maria, of France.

THREE SONS.

1. Charles, afterwards King.
2. James, afterwards James II.
3. Henry, died young.

THREE DAUGHTERS.

1. Mary, married the Prince of Orange.
2. Elizabeth, died in the 15th year of her age, of grief for her father's death.
3. Henrietta, married the Duke of Orleans.

326. The most important events which took place in this reign, were the civil wars between the King and his Parliament. The King imposed taxes which the people refused to pay, and this caused the wars.

327. The followers of King Charles were called Cavaliers and Royalists; those who opposed the King were called Parliamentarians and Round-heads, because they wore their hair cropped close, when the fashion at court was to wear the hair in long curls.

328. Six terrible battles took place between the Parliamentarians and Royalists.

1. Battle of Edge-hill, Warwickshire.
2. Battle of Chalgrove Field, near Oxford.
3. Battle of Lansdown, near Bath.
4. Battle of Newbury, Berkshire.
5. Battle of Marston Moor, Yorkshire.
6. Battle of Naseby, Northamptonshire.

329. The Battle of Naseby was gained by the Parliamentarians, and the King retreated to Oxford; he then placed himself under the protection of the Scotch, who, as he thought, were friends to him; but they *basely sold him to his enemies for £400,000.*

330. The unfortunate King was first imprisoned at Holdenby Castle, Northamptonshire, and afterwards at Hampton Court, from which place he escaped; he was retaken, and imprisoned at Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight.

331. The Parliament accused King Charles of treason, brought him to trial, and condemned him to death. Bishop Juxon attended him on the scaffold, and paid the last sad duties to his King and friend: the King prayed for his enemies, and his last words were, "I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown."

332. At one blow, his head was severed from his body, in the 48th year of his age, and twenty-fourth of his reign. Charles I. was a good man, but an unwise monarch.

333. After his death, there was a complete change both in the religion and government of England. The established church was nearly broken up, and a great portion of the people became puritans. Monarchy was destroyed, and England became a Protectorate, Commonwealth, or Republic; that is, a government without a sovereign.

334. Before the death of the King, the Parliament beheaded Lord Strafford, and Archbishop Laud; and the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated at Portsmouth, by a man named Felton. In the reign of Charles I. the Bahama Isles were discovered; and barometers and thermometers invented.

335. OLIVER CROMWELL.

Styled PROTECTOR OF THE REALM, took upon himself the reins of government, after the death of King Charles. He was the son of a private gentleman of Huntingdon; and although he refused to be called a King, he was tyrannical and selfish in the highest degree.

336. WIFE.

1. *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir John Bouchier.

TWO SONS.

1. Richard.
2. Henry.

FOUR DAUGHTERS.

1. Bridget, married Colonel Ireton, and afterwards Lieutenant-General Fleetwood.
2. Elizabeth, married Mr. John Claypole.
3. Mary, married Lord Viscount Falconbridge.
4. Frances, married Mr. Robert Rich, and afterwards Sir John Russell.

337. His tyranny caused him to be detestable to the people of England, and they now began to regret their cruelty to their rightful sovereign, whose place was filled by a low-born usurper.

338. Even Cromwell's own family disapproved of the course which he had taken ; and his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, reproached him on her death-bed, with the crimes which had led to the murder of King Charles and his usurpation of the throne.

339. The Protector became very suspicious, and imagined that every stranger he saw was plotting against his life ; he always carried pistols in his pocket, and changed his bed-room every night.

340. Cromwell died of a tertian ague, in the 59th year of his age, having been Protector nine-years. He left the Protectorate to his son Richard ; but he had not the abilities of his father, and soon signed his resignation of the power, and retired to his estate in Hertfordshire, where he lived to a great age, much respected.

341. Cromwell was ambitious, brave and prudent ; he was capable of great deceit, and was thought to be a hypocrite in his uncommon pretensions to religion. The cavaliers, or followers of King Charles, usually gave him the nickname of "Old Noll."

342. *Milton, the great poet, was Latin secretary to Cromwell. The sect of Quakers was founded about this time, by George Fox, a shoe-maker, in Lancashire.*

343. General Monk, was the principal person who arranged affairs for the return of the lawful King to the throne of England; and in a short time, by the consent of all his subjects, Charles II. was restored. This event is called in English History,

THE RESTORATION. 1660.

344. CHARLES II.

Surnamed **THE MERRY MONARCH**, on account of his gay and lively disposition.

345. WIFE.

1. Catherine of Portugal; she brought him as a dowry Tangier in Africa, Bombay in the East Indies, and £300,000. No Children.

346. He was lawfully King as soon as his father was dead 1649; but on account of Cromwell's usurpation, he was not acknowledged as King until 1660.

347. He was 30 years of age, when he was called to the throne; his restoration took place on his birth-day, the 29th of May; we still keep this day in commemoration of the event.

348. Many of those who had a hand in the late King's murder, now met with their punishment, but some of them escaped to foreign countries; these persons were called *regicides*.

349. Several plots and conspiracies took place during the reign of Charles II.; the principal were the meal-tub plot, the rye-house plot, the popish plot, &c. &c.

350. Algernon Sydney and Lord Russell were beheaded on a pretence of treason. Dunkirk was sold to the French for £400,000. The Royal Society was first established.

351. In this reign, the plague broke out in London, and thousands of persons died; and after the plague, the dreadful fire of London happened, when eighty-nine churches, and thirteen thousand two hundred houses were consumed.

352. Several men of genius lived in this reign; ~~the~~ ^{the} Milton, the author of *Paradise Lost*; Dryden, ~~the~~ ^{the} Waller and Cowley, poets; and Butler, who ~~wrote~~ ^{wrote} *Hudibras*.

353. Lord Clarendon was a faithful minister to ~~the~~ ^{the} King, but he gave offence and was banished. ~~He~~ ^{He} then lived in a private manner in France; during ~~his~~ ^{his} exile he completed his great work called "*The History of the Rebellion*."

354. It was expected that Charles II. would have profited by the many misfortunes of his father and family, and that he would endeavour to rule the kingdom with prudence and justice; so far from that, he was thoughtless and selfish, and cared for little but his own amusements and pleasures.

355. He was extravagant and careless as a King, but witty and engaging as a companion. One of his friends, the Earl of Rochester, composed a mock epitaph on him, expressive of his character.

"Here lies our mutton-eating King,
Whose word no man relies on;
He never *said* a foolish thing,
And never *did* a wise one."

356. Charles II. died of apoplexy, aged 55, having reigned twenty-five years; on his death bed, he professed the faith of the Romish church.

Charles II. was succeeded by his brother,

357. JAMES II. 1685.

TWO WIVES.

1. Ann Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon.
2. Maria Josepha, of Modena.

ONE SON.

1. James, called the Chevalier de St. George, and the Pretender.

TWO DAUGHTERS.

1. *Mary, wife of William, Prince of Orange, succeeded her father.*
2. *Anne, married Prince George of Denmark, succeeded William and Mary.*

358. This King was the second son of Charles I. The Duke of Monmouth headed an insurrection, but was taken after the battle of Sedgemoor, disguised as a peasant, and was executed on Tower Hill. The cruel and wicked Judge Jeffries lived in this reign.

359. James II. greatly offended his subjects by trying to introduce the Roman Catholic religion.—Seven Bishops of the Church of England were sent to the Tower, for refusing to obey the King against their conscience.

360. Finding himself suspected and disliked by his subjects, King James began to fear he should meet with the same treatment as his father; he therefore abdicated the throne, and fled to France, where he remained during the rest of his life.

361. The English then invited the Prince of Orange to accept the throne. He had married the eldest daughter of James II. and was accounted a brave and prudent man. This event is called in English History, **THE REVOLUTION.**

362. James II. died at St. Germain's, in France, after a short reign of four years.

363. WILLIAM AND MARY. 1689.

The bill of rights was passed in this reign, and the laws much improved. The Bank of England was established. Newton, Locke, Tillotson, Prior and Burnet, Englishmen of genius, lived.

364. Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, laid aside his power and royalty, and travelled over the greater part of Europe in an humble disguise, in order to benefit his country by learning the arts of science and the mechanics.

365. Queen Mary died of small pox, in the 33rd year of her age. William III. was killed by a fall from his horse in the 52nd year of his age, having reigned thirteen years.

366. William and Mary were succeeded by Queen Mary's sister,

ANNE. 1702.

Surnamed GOOD QUEEN ANNE

HUSBAND.

1. Prince George of Denmark. She had who all died young.

367. This Queen was the second daughter II. and bore an excellent character as Queen and mother.

368. The Duke of Marlborough, a famous general, lived in the reign of Queen Anne, and gained splendid victories in Spain, Portugal, Germany and Holland;—the battles of Blenheim, Oudenarde and Malplaquet were the principal.

369. In this reign, St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, was finished by Sir Christopher Wren, who was thirty-seven years in building it.

370. Pope, Swift, Congreve, Rowe, Gay, Bolingbroke, Shaftesbury, Addison and Steele were some of the literary men who lived during the reign of Anne.

371. Queen Anne died of apoplexy, aged 49, and reigned twelve years; she was succeeded by her

372. GEORGE I. 1714.

WIFE.

1. Sophia Dorothy, daughter of the Duke of Ze

ONE SON.

1. George, succeeded his father.

373. This King was Elector of Hanover before he came to the English throne. His mother was the grand-daughter of James I. Being a German, he was unable to speak the English language.

374. The Scotch took up arms in favour of the Pretender, James, the son of James II., but were de

375. George I. was a good King, just, frugal, and merciful. He died at Osnaburg in Germany, aged 8, and was buried in Hanover; he reigned over the English thirteen years.

George I. was succeeded by his son,

376. GEORGE II. 1727.

WIFE.

1. Caroline of Anspach.

ONE SON.

1. Frederick, Prince of Wales, died before his father.

FIVE DAUGHTERS.

1. Anne, married the Prince of Orange.
2. Amelia, died unmarried.
3. Caroline, died unmarried.
4. Mary, married the Landgrave of Hesse.
5. Louisa, married the King of Denmark.

377. During this King's reign, Charles Edward, grandson of James II, called the Young Pretender, made several attempts to recover the crown. He was finally defeated at the battle of Culloden, and escaped to France.

378. Commodore Anson made a voyage round the world. The poets Thompson, Young, Gray, and Collins lived; also General Wolfe, who was killed at Quebec, in North America, after having taken Quebec from the French.

379. Westminster Bridge was built, and the British Museum established. George II. was sullen and violent in his temper, parsimonious, and careless about literature; but he was true to his word, brave and humane.

380. George II. died suddenly of a disease of the heart, in the 77th year of his age, and thirty-third year of his reign.

381. Family of Frederick, Prince of Wales.

WIFE.

1. Princess Augusta of Saxe Coburg.

FIVE SONS.

1. George William Frederick, afterwards King.
2. Edward Augustus, Duke of York.
3. William Henry, Duke of Gloucester.
4. Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland.
5. Frederick William, died young.

FOUR DAUGHTERS.

1. Augusta, married the Duke of Brunswick.
2. Elizabeth Caroline, unmarried.
3. Louisa Anne, unmarried.
4. Caroline Matilda, married the King of Denmark.

382. George II. was succeeded by his grandson,

GEORGE III. 1760.

WIFE.

- 1, Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklinburg Strelitz.

NINE SONS.

1. George Augustus Frederick, afterwards George IV. married his cousin, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, Princess of Brunswick.

2. Frederick, Duke of York, married Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catherine, Princess Royal of Prussia.

3. William Henry, Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. married the Princess of Saxe Meinengen, afterwards Queen Adelaide.

4. Edward, Duke of Kent, married Maria Louisa Victoria, Princess of Saxe Leinengen. The Duke and Duchess of Kent were the parents of Queen Victoria.

5. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover, married the Princess Dowager of Salms.

6. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex.

7. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, married Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Princess of Hesse Cassel.

8. Octavius, died young.
9. Alfred, died young.

SIX DAUGHTERS.

1. Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal, married the King of Wirtemberg.
2. Augusta Sophia, unmarried.
3. Elizabeth, married the Prince of Hesse Homberg.
4. Mary, married her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester.
5. Sophia, unmarried.
6. Amelia, unmarried.

383. When this King began to reign, Great Britain was in the highest degree of prosperity. Captain Cook sailed round the world; New Holland was discovered; and the Isle of Man annexed to the British crown.

384. William Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham, died in 1778. The American Colonists, who were subjects of the King of England, refused to pay the heavy taxes which were imposed upon them; they revolted, and after having defeated the English armies repeatedly, established their independence in 1783.

385. This event is called the American Revolution. The American armies were commanded by General Washington; and England having acknowledged the independence of the Americans, the nation took the title of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

386. In this reign the bloody French Revolution took place, when the French killed their good King, Louis XVI. January 21st, 1793. His wife, Marie Antoinette, shared the same fate a few months afterwards.

387. Napoleon Buonaparte took the command of the French, and was called First Consul, and afterwards Emperor. After gaining many victories in different parts of Europe and in Africa, his army was broken up in Russia by cold, hunger and fatigue.

388. The allied armies of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria, made war on Buonaparte, and he was defeated at the memorable Battle of Waterloo, June 18th, 1815. The Duke of Wellington commanded the allied forces.

389. Louis XVIII. brother to Louis XVI. was raised to the French throne, and Buonaparte banished to the Island of St. Helena, where he remained until his death.

390. George III. during his reign, had several attacks of insanity, which rendered him incapable of governing the Kingdom; his son, the Prince of Wales, was then appointed Regent.

391. Many great men lived in this reign, which lasted sixty years, and is the longest reign recorded in history.

392. As a man, George III. was amiable, merciful, benevolent and charitable; but as a King, he was supposed to be sometimes wanting in political energy.

393. George III. died in 1820, aged 82, having reigned sixty years. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE IV. 1820.

394. WIFE.

1. Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, Princess of Brunswick.

ONE DAUGHTER.

1. Charlotte Augusta, married Leopold, Prince of Saxe Coburg, now King of the Belgians; this Princess who was the heiress apparent to the throne, died November 17, 1817, aged 21.

395. This King had been Regent of the Kingdom for several years before his father's death. In consequence of private disagreements, he refused to have his wife crowned with him, and the unfortunate lady died suddenly, in 1821.

396. Steam carriages were invented in this reign. George IV. was considered the handsomest man of his time; highly accomplished, and fond of shew and expense.

397. George IV. died of a tedious illness, aged 62, *having reigned ten years.* He was succeeded by his *brother,*

398. WILLIAM IV. 1830.

Surnamed CLARENCE.

WIFE.

Adelaide, of Saxe Meinengen, the present Queen Dowager. They had several children, who all died young.

399. The Reform Bill was passed in this reign. Another Revolution took place in France, when Charles X. (who had succeeded his brother Louis XVIII.) was dethroned, and the Duke of Orleans elected King, by the title of Louis Philippe, King of the French.

400. Belgium had formerly belonged to Holland, but it was now declared an independent Kingdom; and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, formerly husband of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, was elected King of Belgium. This Prince married, as a second wife, the daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French.

401. Both Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire. In this reign, William Wilberforce died, the great promoter of the abolition of slavery.

402. William IV. was a good King, and greatly beloved by his subjects. He was kind, affable, and charitable; and received the title of FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

403. William IV. died of asthma, in the 72nd year of his age, and seventh year of his reign. He was succeeded by his niece,

404. QUEEN VICTORIA. 1837.

Married, February 10th, 1840, Prince Albert, of Saxe Cobourg Gotha.

405. Her Majesty has at present, six children.

1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840.
2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841.
3. Alice Maude Mary, born April 25, 1843.
4. Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844.
5. Helen Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.
6. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

406. This Queen, daughter of the Duke of Kent, the fourth son of King George III. ascended the throne on the death of her uncle, William IV.

407. Queen Victoria was 19 years of age, when she came to the throne, and has hitherto enjoyed the esteem and affection of her subjects.

408. Wars with China, Afghanistan and Syria have taken place in this reign, and many victories have been obtained by the English.

409. Railroads have been established in all parts of the Kingdom. In 1843, the Thames Tunnel was opened for foot passengers. In 1844, the Queen opened the new Royal Exchange. New houses of Parliament are in progress of building.

410. In the early part of the present year, 1848, the French effected a third Revolution ; Louis Philippe and his wife fled in disguise, and took refuge in England. The French proclaimed a Republic, and confiscated the property of their late King. France continues in a state of excitement.

LIST OF ENGLISH KINGS SINCE THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

<i>Norman Line.</i>		Began to Reign.	Years Reigned.	Age.
William I. ..	The Conqueror.	1066	21	60
William II...	Rufus.	1087	13	42
Henry I.	Beauclerc.	1100	35	67
Stephen.	Blois.	1135	19	49

Line of Plantagenet.

Henry II.....	Plantagenet.	1154	35	57
Richard I. ..	Cœur de Lion.....	1189	10	43
John.	Sansterre or Lackland.	1199	17	51
Henry III. ..	Winchester.....	1216	56	65
Edward I. ..	Longshanks.	1272	35	71
Edward II. ..	Caernarvon.....	1307	20	43
Edward III...	Windsor.	1327	50	65
Edward II. ...	Bourdeaux.	1377	22	33

Line of Lancaster.

Henry IV. ..	Bolingbroke.	1399	14	46
Henry V.....	Monmouth.....	1413	9	34
Henry VI. ..		1422	39	50

<i>Line of York.</i>		Began to Reign.	Years Reigned.	Age.
Edward IV...	Earl of March.	1461	22	41
Edward V. ..		1483	2m	12
Richard III...	Crook-back.....	1483	2	35

Families of York and Lancaster united.

Henry VII. ..	Tudor.....	1485	24	52
Henry VIII...	Defender of the faith.	1509	38	55
Edward VI...		1547	6	16
Queen Mary ..	The Bloody.	1553	5	42
Q. Elizabeth. .	The Maiden.	1558	45	70

Stuart Line.

James I.	Solomon.....	1603	22	59
Charles I.....	The Martyr.....	1625	24	48
Charles II...	Merry Monarch.....	1649	36	54
James II.....		1685	4	68
Wm. & Mary.	Orange.....	1689	13	52
Queen Anne ..	The Good.	1702	12	49

Line of Brunswick.

George I.	Guelph.	1714	13	67
George II.....		1727	33	77
George III. ..		1760	60	82
George IV....		1820	10	68
William IV...	Clarence.....	1830	7	71
Q. Victoria. .		1837		

Whom God Preserve!

\ QUESTIONS FOR EXERCISE.

1. What is the meaning of *History*?
2. What countries form Great Britain?
3. How is Great Britain situated, and what is it?
4. How is Great Britain bounded?
5. What is the meaning of *bounded*?
6. How is Scotland situated?
7. How is Wales situated?
8. What is Ireland?
9. How is Ireland separated from Great Britain?
10. What is the proper title of our country?
11. What is the title of the sovereign of Great Britain?
12. What was England called in ancient times?
13. What was Scotland called in ancient times?
14. What was Wales called in ancient times?
15. What was Ireland called in ancient times?
16. What is the national flower of England?
17. What has the national banner on it?
18. What is a banner?
19. Who is the tutelary saint of England?
20. What is the meaning of tutelary?
21. Who is the tutelary saint of Scotland?
22. What is the national emblem of Scotland?
23. Who is the tutelary saint of Ireland?
24. What is the national emblem of Ireland?
25. What is the meaning of *emblem*?
26. Who is the tutelary saint of Wales?
27. What is the national emblem of Wales?
28. What is a leek?
29. Of what continent is France a part?
30. What was France called in ancient times?
31. What were the people of France called in ancient times?

32. Where did the early inhabitants of Great Britain come from ?
33. From whom are they supposed to have been descended ?
34. Who was Julius Cæsar ?
35. What country did Julius Cæsar first get possession of ?
36. What other country did he wish to conquer ?
37. What were the natives of Great Britain called in old times ?
38. On what food did they live ?
39. What kind of houses had they ?
40. What was the religion of the ancient Britons ?
41. What were the priests called ?
42. What did the Druids believe ?
43. What kind of religion was Druidism ?
44. What kind of sacrifices did they offer ?
45. What are human sacrifices ?
46. What did they worship besides God ?
47. Where did the Druids mostly live ?
48. What is Mona now called ?
49. Where is the island of Anglesea ?
50. What became of most of the Druids when Britain was conquered by the Romans ?
51. Did any of the British princes defend their country when it was invaded by the Romans ?
52. Which of the British princes was taken prisoner to Rome ?
53. What remark did Caractacus make when he was in Rome ?
54. What British queen tried to defend her country against the Romans ?
55. What part of ancient Britain was her kingdom ?
56. Did the Romans conquer Boadicea ?
57. When Boadicea found herself defeated, what did she do ?
58. How long did the Romans keep possession of Britain ?
59. Name the Roman emperors who visited Britain.
60. Who is supposed to have first introduced Christianity into Britain ?
61. *How soon after the death of Christ, was Christianity established in Britain ?*

62. When the Romans gave up possession of Britain, by what enemies were the British troubled?
63. Who were the Picts and Scots?
64. Where do the Saxons come from?
65. Who came to help the Britons against their enemies?
66. What two Saxon brothers came to Britain, and what did they do?
67. When the Saxons had driven away the Picts and Scots, did they return to Saxony?
68. How did they divide Britain?
69. What did the Saxons call this division?
70. Name the seven kingdoms.
71. What happened among the kings of the Saxon Heptarchy?
72. What king conquered all the rest?
73. Where was Egbert crowned, by what title, and in what year of our Lord?
74. What two Latin words mean *the year of our Lord*?
75. What does *year of our Lord* mean?
76. When we want to shorten these words, what letters are commonly used?
77. What became of the Christian religion, during the Saxon disturbances?
78. What Pope sent missionaries to England, to teach again the true religion?
79. What is a Pope, and where does he live?
80. What are missionaries?
81. Are there any missionaries now, and what do they do?
82. Who were the persons that Pope Gregory sent to England as missionaries?
83. Is there a Pope now, and what is his name?
84. Where did Augustine land in England?
85. Who was King of Kent at that time?
86. Where is the Isle of Thanet?
87. What did he ask King Ethelbert's leave to do?
88. How did Ethelbert grant the request?
89. Who was the first *Christian King* in England?
90. Did the other Kings follow his example?
91. For what did many of the Saxon teachers of religion become noted?
92. What famous Saxon monk wrote a history?

93. What history did he write?
94. In what year did Egbert, the first King, land begin to reign?
95. What battles took place in this reign?
96. What country do the Danes inhabit?
97. Where is Denmark?
98. Is Denmark near to, or distant from, England?
99. What separates England from Denmark?
100. What did the Danes wish to do?
101. What kind of King was Egbert, and how manage the Danes?
102. Who succeeded Egbert?
103. What had Ethelwolf been formerly?
104. What kind of King was Ethelwolf?
105. What did the Danes do in Ethelwolf's reign?
106. Where did the Danes settle in England?
107. Name all the sons of Ethelwolf who became Kings of England.
108. Who succeeded Ethelwolf, in what year, and in what relation were they?
109. Which of these two Kings died first?
110. What was the character of Ethelbald?
111. How did the Danes behave in Ethelbert's reign?
112. How long did Ethelbert reign?
113. Who succeeded Ethelbert, in what relation was he to the last King?
114. What happened to Ethelred I.?
115. Who succeeded Ethelred I, in what year, and what relation was he?
116. Whose son was Alfred, and what surname had he?
117. How old was Alfred before he learned to read?
118. How did the Danes get on in Alfred's reign?
119. How many battles did Alfred fight with the Danes, in one year?
120. What was King Alfred obliged to do?
121. How did he disguise himself and why?
122. What is the meaning of *disguise*?
123. What did King Alfred do after he returned from the Danish camp?
124. What anecdote is told of King Alfred, which shews him to have been a benevolent man?
125. What anecdote is told of him, when he was a cow-keeper's hut?

126. What did Alfred do with his Danish prisoners?
127. What was the name of the Danish general?
128. What did the Danish general and his people agree to do?
129. How did Alfred divide England, and what university did he found?
130. What is the meaning of university?
131. How did King Alfred measure time, before clocks and watches were invented?
132. What was Alfred called, descriptive of his strict and honest character?
133. What is said of the police in Alfred's time?
134. How was learning attended to in those days, even by great people?
135. What is meant by the police?
136. Who was Alfred's youngest son, and what is mentioned of him?
137. What King introduced the trial by jury?
138. What was Alfred's character?
139. How old was Alfred at his death, and how long did he reign?
140. Name the wife and sons of Alfred.
141. Who succeeded Alfred and in what year?
142. What was the character of Edward the Elder?
143. Who founded the university of Cambridge?
144. How long did Edward the Elder reign, who succeeded him, and what relation was he?
145. What Danish chiefs did Athelstane drive out of England?
146. What famous Earl lived in the reign of Athelstane?
147. Who succeeded Athelstane, and what relation was he?
148. What name was given to Edmund?
149. How long did Edmund the Pious reign, and what caused his death?
150. Who succeeded Edmund the Pious, and what relation was he?
151. What famous abbey was rebuilt in Edred's reign?
152. What is an abbey?
153. What celebrated monk lived in Edred's reign?
154. What is meant by a monk?
155. Who was first called KING OF GREAT BRITAIN?
156. What occasioned Edred's death, and who succeeded him?

157. What name was given to Edwy, and why ?
158. Whom did Edwy marry, and how did Dunstan **be** have about it ?
159. What was the final fate of Elgiva ?
160. What caused Edwy's death, how long did he **reign**, and who succeeded ?
161. What name was given to Edgar ?
162. How did Edgar contrive to keep the monks quiet ?
163. What wild animals infested England at this time, and what method did Edgar adopt to get rid of them ?
164. Are there any wild animals in England now ?
165. How long did Edgar reign, what age was he, and who succeeded ?
166. What name was given to this Edward, and why ?
167. What kind of prince was Edward ?
168. Where did Edward's step-mother live ?
169. How long did Edward reign, and who succeeded ?
170. What relation was he to Edward ?
171. What name was given to Ethelred II. and why ?
172. What kind of King was Ethelred II ?
173. What did the Danes do in this reign ?
174. What shocking act did Ethelred II. commit, and why ?
175. What is a massacre ?
176. Who was King of Denmark at that time, and what did he do ?
177. What was Ethelred II. obliged to do ?
178. After Sweyn's death, who tried to become King of England ?
179. Who was the son of Ethelred II ?
180. What did Ethelred's son do for his father ?
181. How long did Ethelred reign, and who succeeded him ?
182. Why was the son of Ethelred II. called Ironsides ?
183. With whom was Edmund Ironsides obliged to divide the kingdom ?
184. How long did Edmund Ironsides reign, and what was his death ?
185. Who succeeded Edmund Ironsides ?
186. *How did Canute behave when he had the throne all to himself ?*
187. *Of how many kingdoms was Canute King ?*

188. In what way did Canute shew that he despised the flattery of his courtiers ?
189. What is the meaning of *flattery* and *courtiers* ?
190. How many years did Canute reign, and who succeeded him ?
191. Why was Harold I. called Harefoot ?
192. What was his character ?
193. In whose reign was paper first made ?
194. How long did Harold I. reign, and who succeeded him ?
195. What was the character of Hardicanute ?
196. What occasioned the death of Hardicanute ?
197. How many Danish kings were there, and who succeeded Hardicanute ?
198. Who was Edward the Confessor ?
199. Why was Edward so called, and what does Confessor mean ?
200. What sort of reign had Edward the Confessor ?
201. What edifice did he rebuild, and what is the meaning of edifice ?
202. How long did Edward the Confessor reign, and how old was he at his death ?
203. Where was Edward the Confessor buried ?
204. In what year did Harold II. begin to reign, and how long was he king ?
205. Who disputed the throne with Harold II ?
206. With whom did Harold II. fight a great battle ?
207. Where did this battle take place, and who conquered ?
208. Where is Normandy ?
209. What name is given in English history to the time when this battle was decided ?
210. After Harold's death, who became king of England, and in what year ?
211. Name all the kings before the Conquest ?
212. How did William the Conqueror behave to his English subjects ?
213. What severe laws did he give to the English ?
214. What great building did William the Conqueror erect ?
215. What book did he order to be compiled, and where is it yet to be seen ?

216. What splendid monastery did William *the Con*
or erect, and where?
217. What important invention took place in this *re*
218. What occasioned the death of William I. *how*
was he, and how long did he reign?
219. Who was the wife of William I?
220. How many sons and daughters had he, and *w*
succeeded?
221. In what year did William II. begin to reign, wh
name was given to him, and why?
222. What wars took place in this reign?
223. Explain the reason of them.
224. What was the character of William Rufus, and who
did he marry?
225. What occasioned the death of William Rufus, a
how long did he reign?
226. Who succeeded William Rufus, and in what year
227. What surname was given to Henry I. and wh
does it mean?
228. Was Henry I. the rightful heir?
229. What cruel action was Henry I. guilty of to h
brother?
230. Was Henry's reign happy and prosperous?
231. What misfortune filled him with grief?
232. What prevented Prince William from escaping shi
wreck?
233. How old was Henry I. when he died, and ho
long did he reign?
234. What caused the death of Henry I?
235. Who were the wives of Henry I?
236. How many sons and daughters had he?
237. Who succeeded Henry I. and in what year?
238. Who ought to have succeeded Henry I?
239. What relation was Stephen to Henry I. and Matild
240. Why was Stephen called Blois?
241. What may Stephen be called, in reference to h
unjust accession to the throne?
242. Between whom were several battles fought in St
phen's reign?
243. What was finally settled between Stephen and h
cousin?
244. Name Stephen's wife and family.
245. Name Stephen's age and the length of his r

246. Who succeeded Stephen, and in what year?
247. Who was the grandfather of Henry II.?
248. What country was conquered in the reign of Henry II.?
249. Who was Thomas à Becket?
250. How did he offend the King?
251. What was the fate of Becket?
252. How did Henry II. behave after Becket's murder?
253. Who was Nicholas Breakspere, in whose reign did he live, and what caused his death?
254. What celebrated lady was a favourite of Henry II.?
255. Name the wife of Henry II. and her character?
256. What sort of children had Henry II.?
257. What improvements took place in this reign?
258. Give the character of Henry II.
259. Name his age, length of reign and surname.
260. Name the sons and daughters of Henry II.
261. Name the grandson of Henry II.
262. Who succeeded Henry II. and in what year?
263. What is the meaning of the surname of Richard I.?
264. How did Richard I. shew his repentance for his undutiful conduct to his father?
265. Over what king did he gain many victories?
266. What country did the Saracens inhabit?
267. What did Saladin's herald do every day, and what is a herald?
268. What happened to Richard I. in returning to England from the holy wars?
269. How was Richard I. discovered in prison?
270. How much money did the English pay for their king's ransom?
271. On Richard's return, what did he find had been done by his brother John?
272. How did Richard behave to his brother?
273. What famous persons lived in this reign?
274. What remarkable eclipse happened?
275. How did Richard I. behave to the king of Cyprus? and where is Cyprus?
276. What caused the death of Richard I.?
277. Name the wife and children of Richard I.
278. Name the age and length of reign of Richard I.
279. Who succeeded Richard I. and in what year?
280. What was John's surname?

281. What was John's disposition?
282. What shocking murder did John commit?
283. How did the Pope punish John?
284. What is an interdict?
285. To what King did the Pope give England?
286. On what conditions did he restore John's crown?
287. To whom did John do submission, and what is a
legate?
288. How did the barons of England behave to their
king at this time?
289. What parchment did they force him to sign?
290. Where was the deed signed?
291. What made the barons offer the crown to the king
of France?
292. What did John then do?
293. What caused John's death?
294. What branches of science first became common in
John's reign?
295. Name John's wives, sons and daughters.
296. Who succeeded John, and in what year?
297. What was Henry III. called, and why?
298. What caused a revolt in this reign, and what is a
revolt?
299. Who settled these troubles?
300. What did Henry's son do afterwards?
301. In whose reign were the first regular parliaments?
302. What great inventor lived in the time of Henry III.?
303. What great improvements took place in this reign?
304. What was Henry III. noted for, and what abilities
had he?
305. Name his age and length of his reign.
306. What is peculiar of the reign of Henry III.?
307. Name the wife, sons and daughters of Henry III.
308. Who succeeded Henry III. and in what year?
309. What name was given to Edward I. and why?
310. What country did Edward I. conquer?
311. What cruel order did Edward I. give?
312. Why did Edward I. put the Welch bards to death,
and what are bards?
313. *What is the national emblem of Wales, and who is
the tutelary saint?*
314. *In what respects was Edward I. a good King?*

315. What title was given to Edward I., besides Longshanks?
316. What domestic articles first became common, in the reign of Edward I.?
317. What science was introduced in this reign, and how was wine sold?
318. When were windmills invented?
319. What title did Edward I. give to his eldest son?
320. Where was this son born, and what effect was this title intended to produce?
321. What country, north of England, did Edward I. attempt to subdue, and did he succeed?
322. What brave man headed the Scotch army against Edward I.?
323. What was the character of Edward I.?
324. Name his age, and the length of his reign.
325. What king's heart was buried at Jerusalem by his own desire?
326. Name the wives of Edward I.
327. What beautiful anecdote is related of the first wife of Edward I.?
328. What mark of respect did he shew to her memory?
329. Are any of these crosses yet remaining?
330. Name the sons and daughters of Edward I.?
331. Who succeeded Edward I. and in what year?
332. What was he surnamed, and why?
333. What battle did he lose?
334. In what way did Edward II. offend his subjects?
335. Name the favorites of Edward II.?
336. What calamity afflicted England at this time?
337. How did the queen of Edward II. behave?
338. What was the end of Edward II.?
339. Name the wife, sons and daughters of Edward II.
340. Who succeeded Edward III. and in what year?
341. What was Edward III. called, and why?
342. What battles in France were gained by Edward III.?
343. What title was given to the eldest son of Edward III. and why?
344. What country was finally subdued by Edward III.?
345. What did the queen of Edward III. do at the siege of Calais?
346. What castle was built, and what inventions took place in the reign of Edward III.?

347. What order of knighthood was first instituted in this reign, and what do the members wear ?
348. What was the character of Edward III. ?
349. What kind of reign had he ?
350. How old was he at his death, and how long was his reign ?
351. What were the character and fate of the Black Prince ?
352. Name the wife and sons of Edward III.
353. Name the daughters and grandson of Edward III.
354. Who succeeded Edward III. and in what year ?
355. Whose son was Richard II. ?
356. What name was given to Richard II., and why ?
357. How old was he when he began to reign ?
358. Who attended to the government of England, whilst Richard was a minor ?
359. What is a minor ?
360. On what occasion did Richard II. give a proof of wisdom and courage ?
361. What caused an insurrection in this reign ?
362. What is meant by *poll*, and *poll tax* ?
363. Who were the leaders of this revolt ?
364. What did Richard II. say to them ?
365. What was the character of Richard II. ?
366. Who was the favorite of Richard II. and was he liked by his people ?
367. What improvement took place in the house of commons in this reign ?
368. What office was instituted at the coronation of Richard II. ?
269. When, and for whom, were cards invented ?
370. What school was founded in this reign ?
371. What fashions in dress prevailed about this time ?
372. What custom did the queen of Richard II. introduce, and who was she ?
373. What early poets lived, and what is a poet ?
374. What cathedrals were built about this time ?
375. Who was John Wickliffe, and what title was given to him ?
376. *Where was his rectory, and what may still be seen there ?*
377. *How many persons comprised the household of Richard II. ?*

378. What two noblemen had a quarrel in this reign ?
379. What sentence did Richard II. pass upon them ?
380. How did Hereford act when he became Duke of Lancaster ?
381. What became of Richard II. ?
382. How long did he reign, and what was his age at the time of his death ?
383. Name his wife and family.
384. By whom was Richard II. succeeded, and in what year ?
385. What surname was given to Henry IV. and why ?
386. What great nobleman rebelled, and what battle took place ?
387. Who was Harry Hotspur, and where was he slain ?
388. What was the character of the eldest son of Henry IV. ?
389. Relate the story of Sir William Gascoigne and the Prince of Wales ?
390. What order of knighthood was instituted in this reign ?
391. In whose reign were persons first burnt for religious opinion ?
392. Who was the first English martyr after the Norman Conquest ?
393. What was the character of Henry IV. ?
394. How long did he reign, and what was his age ?
395. Name his wives and sons.
396. Name his daughters.
397. Who succeeded Henry IV., and in what year ?
398. What was Henry V. called and why ?
399. How did Henry V. conduct himself, when he became king ?
400. Whose followers were persecuted in this reign ?
401. How was Lord Cobham treated, and why ?
402. What important battles did Henry V. gain ?
403. What was the character of Henry V. ?
404. How long did he reign, and what was his age ?
405. Name his wife and family.
406. Whom did the widow of Henry V. marry, and name her sons ?
407. By whom was Henry V. succeeded, and in what year ?
408. What was Henry VI. called, and why ?

463. Where was the body of Richard III. found, *after* the battle of Bosworth?
464. What became of the only son of Richard III.?
465. How long did Richard III. reign, and what age was he when killed?
466. Who succeeded Richard III. and in what year?
467. To what did the battle of Bosworth put an end?
468. How many Englishmen were killed in the civil wars?
469. What was Henry VII. called?
470. What insurrections took place in the reign of Henry VII.?
471. What became of Lambert Simnel?
472. Whom did Perkin Warbeck pretend to be, and what became of him?
473. What country was discovered in this reign and by whom?
474. Of what country was Christopher Columbus a native?
475. In whose reign were maps first used?
476. What was the character of Henry VII.?
477. Whom did he marry, and what good effect did this marriage produce?
478. What occasioned the death of Henry VII. how old was he, and how long did he reign?
479. Name the wife and sons of Henry VII.
480. Name his daughters.
481. Who succeeded Henry VII. and in what year?
482. What title was given to Henry VIII. by the Pope, and why?
483. Who was the first King called *Majesty*, and what were the English Kings formerly called?
484. Who was Cardinal Wolsey, and in whose reign did he live?
485. Was Wolsey always a favorite with Henry VIII.?
486. Where did Wolsey die, and what were his last words?
487. What islands were discovered in the time of Henry VIII.?
488. What battle was fought between England and Scotland, and which side was victorious?
489. When was the battle of the Spurs, and between what countries?
90. Why is the reign of Henry VIII. remarkable?

491. What was the Reformation, and what is the exact meaning of the word ?
492. What did the Reformers renounce, and what did they retain ?
493. What religion did Henry VIII. profess ?
494. When were the monasteries and abbeys dissolved ?
495. What are monasteries and abbeys, and why were they dissolved ?
496. What became of the people who had lived in these buildings
497. Who were Luther and Calvin, and when did they live ?
498. What great men were beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. ?
499. When was the Bible first translated into English ?
500. What was the character of Henry VIII. ?
501. What caused his death, how long did he reign, and what was his age ?
502. How many wives had Henry VIII. ?
503. Repeat the names of his wives and the fate of each ?
504. Name the sons and daughters of Henry VIII.
505. By whom was Henry VIII. succeeded ?
506. What age was Edward VI. when he came to the throne ?
507. What Dukes were chosen Protectors during the minority of Edward VI. ?
508. When was our Book of Common Prayers compiled, and by whom ?
509. When was the battle of Pinkey fought ?
510. Between what countries was it fought, and which side was victorious ?
511. What insurrection took place in the reign of Edward VI. and by whom was it headed ?
512. What inventions took place in this reign, and what study was encouraged ?
513. What was the character of Edward VI.
514. What King kept a journal, and where is it still preserved ?
515. To whom did Edward VI. leave the crown ?
516. Who were the *rightful* heirs to the throne after the death of Edward VI. ?
517. What occasioned the death of Edward VI. what was his age, and the length of his reign ?

518. How long did Lady Jane Grey reign ?
519. Who succeeded Edward VI. and in what year ?
520. What surname was given to Mary I. and why ?
521. Who were the parents of Mary I. ?
522. What became of Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley ?
523. What French town did the English lose in the reign of Bloody Mary, and how long had England possessed it ?
524. What religion did Mary I. profess, and what bishops assisted her in all her actions ?
525. How did Bloody Mary behave to the Protestants ?
526. How many persons were burnt for their religion in this reign ?
527. What celebrated Protestant bishops were amongst the martyrs ?
528. What was the character of Mary I. ?
529. What caused the death of Mary I. what was her age, and length of her reign ?
530. Whom did Queen Mary marry, what family had she, and by whom was she succeeded ?
531. When did Queen Elizabeth begin to reign, and what surnames were given to her ?
532. Who were the parents of Queen Elizabeth ?
533. What King wished to marry Queen Elizabeth, and why did she refuse ?
534. How did the King of Spain resent Queen Elizabeth's refusal ?
535. What was the INVINCIBLE ARMADA ?
536. What is the meaning of *invincible*, and why did the Spaniards call their fleet invincible ?
537. What is a fleet, and did the Spaniards conquer the English ?
538. In whose reign did a terrible massacre take place in France ?
539. When were knives, watches and telescopes invented ?
540. In whose reign was the first English newspaper printed, and what was it called ?
541. Who were Shakspeare and Spenser, and in whose reign did they live ?
542. What country in North America was discovered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and by whom ?

543. In whose reign was the Royal Exchange built ?
544. How did Queen Elizabeth behave to her cousin, Mary, Queen of Scots ?
545. Why did she act so cruelly to her ?
546. Who was prime minister to Queen Elizabeth ?
547. Who were the favourites of Queen Elizabeth ?
548. What proof of gallantry did Sir Walter Raleigh shew to Queen Elizabeth ?
549. What was the character of Queen Elizabeth as a sovereign ?
550. What was the character of Queen Elizabeth as a woman ?
551. How many dresses did Queen Elizabeth leave at her death ?
552. What school was founded in her reign ?
553. How long did Queen Elizabeth reign, and what was her age ?
554. Name the husbands and son of Mary, Queen of Scots.
555. By whom was Queen Elizabeth succeeded, and in what year ?
556. What surname was given to James I. and why ?
557. When, and from what country were potatoes first brought into England ?
558. When was the circulation of the blood discovered, and by whom ?
559. What became of Sir Walter Raleigh ?
560. In what science did Sir Walter Raleigh excel ?
561. Was James I. fond of war ?
562. Who were his favorites, and what influence had they over him ?
563. When and what was the Gunpowder Plot ?
564. Who discovered the Gunpowder Plot, and who were the chief conspirators ?
565. In whose reign was the present translation of the Bible made, and by whom ?
566. What celebrated architect, and what poet lived in the reign of James I. ?
567. Under what King were the crowns of England and Scotland united ?
568. What was the character of James I. ?
569. Of what disease did James I. die, and what was his age ?

750. How many years did James I. reign over Scotland and England, and by whom was he succeeded?
571. Name the wife and sons of James I.
272. Name the daughters of James I.
573. Who was the grandson of Sophia, the daughter of the Princess Elizabeth?
574. In what year did Charles I. come to the throne?
575. What wars took place in this reign, and what caused them?
576. What name was given to the followers of Charles I. and to those who fought against the King?
577. Name the six principal battles which took place between King Charles and the parliament.
578. Which battle decided the fate of Charles I.?
579. After the battle of Naseby, what became of King Charles?
580. For what sum, and to whom, did the Scotch basely sell their monarch?
581. Where was Charles I. imprisoned?
582. Of what did the parliament accuse Charles I.?
583. What bishop attended the King on the scaffold?
584. Repeat the last words of Charles I.
585. What was the age of King Charles at the time of his death, and how long had he reigned?
586. What was the character of Charles I.?
587. What took place in the government of England, after the death of Charles I.?
588. What great men were beheaded in the time of Charles I.?
589. What islands were discovered, and what inventions took place in the reign of Charles I.?
590. Name the wife and sons of Charles I.
591. Name his daughters and their husbands.
592. What was the fate of the second daughter of Charles I.?
593. Who placed himself at the head of the government, after the execution of Charles I.?
594. Describe the origin and character of Oliver Cromwell.
595. What title was given to Cromwell?
596. Were the people of England contented with Cromwell, and their new form of government?

597. Who was Cromwell's favorite daughter, and what did she say to her father, when she was on her death bed?
598. Of what disease did Cromwell die, and what was his age?
599. How long was Cromwell Protector of England, and to whom did he leave the Protectorate?
600. Why did not Richard Cromwell succeed his father as Protector?
601. What was Oliver Cromwell's character?
602. What nickname was given to Oliver Cromwell by the Royalists?
603. Who was Milton, and when did he live?
604. When, and by whom was the sect of the Quakers founded?
605. Name Cromwell's wife and sons.
606. Name Cromwell's daughters.
607. Who was the lawful King of England during Cromwell's usurpation?
608. Who arranged affairs for the return of the King?
609. What was the RESTORATION, and in what year did it take place?
610. In what year *ought* Charles II. to have begun his reign?
611. What surname was given to Charles II., and why?
612. What was his age, when he was called to the throne?
613. What day is kept in England, in commemoration of the restoration of Charles II. to the throne?
614. What were those people called, who were concerned in the murder of Charles I. and what became of them?
615. What conspiracies took place in the reign of Charles II.?
616. When were Algernon Sydney and Lord Russel beheaded, and for what reason?
617. When and for what sum was Dunkirk sold to the French? where is Dunkirk?
618. In whose reign were the dreadful plague, and fire in London?
619. How many buildings were consumed in this fire?
620. What men of genius lived about this time?
621. Who was the great Lord Clarendon, when did

622. Did Charles II. profit by the misfortunes of his family ?
623. What was his character as a King ?
624. What was his character as a companion ?
625. Repeat the mock epitaph which the Earl of Rochester composed on Charles II.
626. What is an epitaph ?
627. What caused the death of Charles II. ?
628. How long had he reigned, and what was his age ?
629. What religion did Charles II. profess on his death-bed ?
630. Who was the wife of Charles II. and what was her dowry ?
631. Had they any children ?
632. By whom was Charles II. succeeded, and in what year ?
633. Whose son was James II. ?
634. What cruel judge lived in this reign ?
635. How did James II. offend his subjects ?
636. Why were seven bishops sent to the Tower in this reign ?
637. Why did James II. abdicate his throne, and what is meant by abdicating ?
638. Whom did the English invite to the throne of England ?
639. Whom did the eldest daughter of James II. marry ?
640. When and what was the REVOLUTION ?
641. Where did James II. die, and how long did he reign ?
642. Name the wives of James II. his sons, and daughters.
643. What was the son of James II. called ?
644. By whom was James II. succeeded, and in what year ?
645. When was the BILL OF RIGHTS passed, and the Bank of England established ?
646. What does history relate of Peter the Great, during this reign ?
647. Name the men of genius, who lived in the reign of William and Mary.
648. How was William III. killed, and of what disease did Queen Mary II. die ?
649. What were their ages, and how long did they reign ?
650. How many children had they ?

651. By whom were William and Mary succeeded ?
652. In what year did Queen Anne begin to reign, and what surname was given to her ?
653. Who was the father of Queen Anne ?
654. What was the character of Queen Anne ?
655. When did the famous Duke of Marlborough live ?
656. Why was he famous ?
657. Where were his principal victories gained ?
658. When, and by whom, was St. Paul's Cathedral built ?
659. Name the literary men of Queen Anne's reign ; what do you mean by literary ?
660. Of what disease did Queen Anne die, what was her age, and how long did she reign ?
661. Name the husband and children of Queen Anne.
662. By whom was Queen Anne succeeded, and in what year ?
663. What countryman was George I. and what language did he speak ?
664. Who was the mother of George I. ?
665. Who was George I. before he became King of England ?
666. In favour of whom, did the Scotch take up arms, and were they successful ?
667. What was the character of George I. ?
668. Where did George I. die, and where was he buried ?
669. What was his age, and how long had he reigned over the English ?
670. Who was the wife of George I. and how many children had they ?
671. Who succeeded George I. and in what year ?
672. Who was the YOUNG PRETENDER ?
673. How did the YOUNG PRETENDER act, during the reign of George II. ?
674. When, and between whom, was the battle of Culloden fought ?
675. Which side was victorious, and what became of Charles Edward ?
676. Name the celebrated men who lived in this reign.
677. What was the character of George II. and was he liked by his subjects ?
678. How old was George II. at the time of his death and how long did he reign ?

679. Who was the wife of George II ?
680. How many sons and daughters had he ?
681. Did the Prince of Wales succeed his father ?
682. Name the daughters of George II. and whom did they marry ?
683. Name the wife of Frederick, Prince of Wales.
684. Name the sons.
685. Name his daughters and their husbands.
686. Who succeeded George II. and in what year ?
687. Who was the father of George III. ?
688. In what state was the kingdom, at the time George III. began to reign ?
689. When did Captain Cook sail round the world ?
690. When was New Holland discovered ?
691. What island was annexed to the British crown in this reign ?
692. What was the American Revolution, and when did it take place ?
693. In what year did the English acknowledge the Independence of the American colonies ?
694. Who was the commander of the American armies ?
695. What title did the American nation assume ?
696. When did the French Revolution take place ?
697. What was done to the French King and Queen ?
698. Who was Napoleon Buonaparte ?
699. When was he made Emperor of France ?
700. When, and by what armies was Buonaparte de-throned ?
701. Where was he confined ?
702. What battle decided the fate of Napoleon ?
703. By what English General was it commanded ?
704. What rendered George III. often incapable of governing ?
705. Who was appointed Regent ?
706. Which is the longest reign recorded in English history ?
707. What was the character of George III. ?
708. Who was the wife of George III. ?
709. How many children had he ?
710. Name his sons and their wives.
711. Name his daughters and their husbands.
712. Name the age and length of reign of George III.

- 713. By whom was George III. succeeded, and in what year ?
- 714. What was the personal appearance of George IV. ?
- 715. What was his character ?
- 716. When were steam carriages invented ?
- 717. Name the wife and child of George IV.
- 718. Whom did the Princess Charlotte marry ?
- 719. Did she succeed her father ?
- 720. In what year did she die ?
- 721. When did George IV. die, what was his age, and how long did he reign ?
- 722. By whom was George IV. succeeded, and in what year ?
- 723. What was the surname of William IV. ?
- 724. When was the Reform Bill passed ?
- 725. What took place in France about this time ?
- 726. What took place in Belgium ?
- 727. In whose reign were both Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire ?
- 728. Who was William Wilberforce, and when did he die ?
- 729. What was the character of William IV. and what title was given to him ?
- 730. Whom did he marry, and how many children had he ?
- 731. What occasioned the death of William IV. what was his age, and how long did he reign ?
- 732. Who succeeded William IV. ?
- 733. Who were the parents of Queen Victoria ?
- 734. Who was the grandfather of Queen Victoria ?
- 735. How old was Queen Victoria, when she began to reign ?
- 736. What wars have taken place in her reign ?
- 737. Who is the husband of our present Queen ?
- 738. How many children has Queen Victoria and name them ?



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